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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 454



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGQI ARTICLE DISCUSSES NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

OW051847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--Taking the state economy as the leading sector and developing diversified economic forms and methods of management is one of the salient features of a new economic system now taking shape in China after some years' painstaking efforts at economic readjustment and reform, says an article in the current issue of the party journal RED FLAG.

Reviewing the propositions advanced by Deng Xiaoping during the 1975-1982 period, which were published in book form recently, the article says the new economic system should also feature a planned economy supplemented by marked regulation, economic activities centering round big cities with decentralization of power, the employment of multiple means to regulate economic activities and the combining of ideological education with material interests.

The old economic system which began to take shape in the 1950's and played a positive role in facilitating national construction and ensuring people's needs was characterized by an irrational structure, overcentralization of power, separation of departments and regions and negligence of the roles of the law of value and of the principle of distribution to each according to his work.

The new economic system, the article says, is a product of the application of Marxist principles of socialism to the actual circumstances of China. Known as socialism with Chinese characteristics, this was advanced by Deng Xiaoping at the 12th National Party Congress. "Copying the experiences and models of foreign countries will never succeed," the article quotes Deng Xiaoping as saying.

China's economy, it says, consists of the state sector, the collective sector, the private sector and other sectors including Chinese-foreign joint ventures. The coexistence of these sectors of the economy can prevent stagnation, as well as blind development of other sectors than the state economy.

State plans are incumbent upon all state enterprises producing major means of production and subsistence concerning the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood. For widely used major products the state provides guidance only by means of economic levers and information on supply and demand, and sets no targets for minor commodities. Market regulation must be kept within proper limits, so as to control the scale of capital construction, consumption funds and prices and credits.

It continues, economic regions of various sizes and economic networks should be set up based on local natural and economic differences, with economic activities centering round big cities so as to do away with regional separation and unify the socialist market. More decision making powers should be delegated to enterprises.

In regulating economic activities the state should plan properly by administrative and legislative means while at the same time bringing into full play the role of such economic levers as prices, taxation and credit. Meanwhile the state should strengthen such supervisory means as statistics, auditing and industrial and commercial administration.

As China is a socialist country it is imperative to promote communist ideas, work styles and attitudes among the labourers. Placing personal interests above those of the state, the collective and other people and "chasing money", it is stressed, would make socialism no different from capitalism.

There have been major breakthroughs and progress, both theoretically and practically in China's readjustment-led reforms. The readjustment in question is that of the proportional relationship between the various sectors of the national economy, with the ultimate aim of promoting technological progress, lowering material consumption and improving product quality and economic results.

Continued efforts should be made to readjust the economic structure and consolidate enterprises while carrying out overall reforms. This would include the promotion of aspiring young people to leading posts and dismissing those who are unconstructive, updating the necessary rules and regulations and the institution of responsibility systems on a large scale.

Reform of the economic system involves the readjustment of the ownership structure of the means of production, changes in the management system and the transfer of the economic powers and interests of various sectors of the national economy. This is another profound revolution after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production.

The article proposes steps to be taken to study the theories concerning the overall reform of the economic system, formulate a general plan for economic reform and launch pilot projects at selected units.

With persistent efforts toward economic reform, "the road will gradually broaden out and each will have a role to play", the articles quotes Deng Xiaoping as saying.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG 'WORKS' ON SHIF OF WORK FOCUS

HK220934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Guoguang [0491 0948 0342]: "A Great Historical Turn--Studying Expositions Concerning the Shift of Work Focus in the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The long-cherished "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has come off the press. This is another selection of works of a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation. It includes Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important works from 1975 to September 1982. This period of 7 to 8 years was a great turning period in China's modern history. The emphasis of this turning point has been laid on shifting the work focus of the party and state to economic construction. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will play a more and more important guiding role in profoundly understanding the significance of such a historical turn so as to raise our consciousness of implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in realizing the magnificent program for socialist modernization.

The Fundamental Tasks of the Ruling Party and Our Profound Lessons

That a proletarian party in power can shift its work focus to economic construction reflects the objective needs of social development law and the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the people, because the final aim of the party--the realization of the communist system--is based on the material foundation of highly developed social productive forces.

After the founding of the PRC, all neglected tasks awaited to be fulfilled, and all work, including the work in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, land reform, and the three great movements for suppressing counter-revolutionaries, was carried out in preparation for nationwide planned economic construction. After the restoration of the national economy and the realization of a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, the CPC Central Committee worked out the general line for socialist transformation and gradually fulfilled the socialist transformation of the agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce, thus opening a road for the gradual realization of socialist industrialization. After the basic completion of the three great transformations in 1956, the socialist system was basically established in China. In a timely manner, the

Eighth CPC National Congress pointed out: The principal contradiction in China is no longer the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie, but the contradiction between the needs of the people for rapidly developing the economy and culture and the fact that the economy and culture cannot meet the needs of the people. Therefore, the principal task of the people throughout the country is to concentrate efforts on the overall carrying out of socialist construction, on realizing industrialization, and on gradually satisfying the people's material and cultural needs. Not long after the Eighth CPC National Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution had in the main come to an end and that we should "carry out a new battle--a battle against nature--and develop our economy and culture." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 375). Restudying this exposition makes us recall the unforgettable days from the founding of the PRC to the completion ahead of schedule of the first 5-year plan. In those days, the construction cause in various fields was smoothly carried out, the people's livelihood constantly improved, and the scene of prosperity could be seen everywhere. All this still gives us inspiration, confidence, and strength.

It is regrettable that the correct policies of the Eighth CPC National Congress were not resolutely implemented. There were various reasons for this, but the most principal one was that we did not have enough ideological preparations for overall socialist construction and that we did not fully understand China's basic condition. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee in 1957, the correct analysis of the Eighth CPC National Congress on the principal contradiction in China's society was replaced by the wrong theory that the principal contradiction was the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads. In the "Cultural Revolution," this theory was developed into the basic line of the party for the whole socialist historical period. For a long time in the past, the party and people had not been able to concentrate their efforts on economic construction due to the prevailing "leftist" ideological trend and because of the adherence to the slogan "taking class struggle as the key link." In addition, we had many shortcomings and made many mistakes in economic construction due to various kinds of interference and a lack of systematic experience. As a result, in our socialist construction, we could not achieve the better results we should have been achieved. In the "Cultural Revolution" in particular, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques accelerated the change in direction, advocated the slogan "stop production to carry out revolution," and criticized the "theory of the unique importance of the productive forces" in an attempt to undermine the productive forces, hinder the national economic development, and fundamentally negate economic construction tasks. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "After the Eighth CPC National Congress, we scored many achievements in socialist construction. But at the same time, we suffered serious setbacks." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 371) This is a serious lesson never to be forgotten in our party's history.

However, the struggle on work focus always exists. The first eight articles in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have recorded Comrade Deng Xiaoping's glorious deeds of waging tit-for-tat struggles against the gang of four. In 1975, Comrade Zhou Enlai was seriously ill. Comrade Deng

Xiaoping, with a proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision and making vigorous efforts to turn the tide, talked to the whole party about the overall situation. He pointed out that the overall situation was that we must "build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense, and modern science and technology." (Ibid., p 4) The central issue of his proposition of "taking the three instructions as the key link" was to "carry forward the national economy." For this reason, he called a series of meetings, pointing out that there were serious problems in the army, and in the fields of agriculture, industry, science, education, and art and literature, and that consolidation in various aspects must be carried out. He also put forward specific methods for developing industry. Obviously, he wanted to solve in an overall and systematic manner the confusion resulting from the "Cultural Revolution" and to shift the party's fundamental tasks to economic construction. His arduous efforts won enthusiastic support from the majority of cadres and the broad masses of people, and the situation rapidly changed for the better. However, it was too bad that subsequently the situation changed for the worse. At that time, articles "in repudiation of Deng" concentrated their fire on attacking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposition of "taking the three instructions as the key link" which was regarded as a "capitalist restoration program." This has negatively proved the great historical significance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's hard struggle in shifting work focus. But the progress of history was independent of the will of the gang of four. The relapse in the struggle awakened the people throughout the country like a spring thunder, enabled them to differentiate between right and wrong, and boosted their morale. This had an indelible influence over the subsequent crushing of the gang of four, bringing order out of chaos, and shifting work focus.

Bringing Forward and Guiding the Whole Party in Realizing the Shift of Work Focus

Positive and negative lessons have taught the whole party and the people throughout the country. After the smashing of the gang of four and with the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the turning point, the work focus of the party and state was gradually shifted to economic construction. As bad old practices die hard, it is by no means easy to realize this turn. In this respect, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has carried out work in an orderly manner, played the role of a policymaker, and made remarkable contributions to bringing forward and guiding the whole party in realizing the shift of work focus and to bringing order out of chaos in the political, ideological, and organizational fields.

In the first 2 years after the smashing of the gang of four, because Comrade Hua Guofeng committed "leftist" mistakes in ideology and continued to adhere to the wrong line of "taking class struggle as the key link" under the slogan of the "two whatevers," our party could not realize the shift of work focus and could not concentrate efforts on socialist modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping thought of methods for realizing a fundamental change in the party's political line. First he unfolded an energetic struggle in correcting the party's ideological line. He emphasized that only by understanding Mao Zedong Thought in an overall and accurate manner would we not cut apart or distort

Mao Zedong Thought, or do harm to Mao Zedong Thought. Thus, the first step was taken for bringing order out of chaos. Subsequently, in the whole army political work conference and on many other occasions, he supported the discussion on the criteria for truth, which was just carried out at that time. He took a clear-cut stand in expounding the questions of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from actual conditions, combining theory with practice, breaking away from spiritual trammels, and emancipating the mind. This emancipated the people's mind from the shackles of personality cult and dogmatism. Furthermore, he took a personal interest in scientific, educational, and army work, and tackled important problems such as eradicating "leftist" pernicious influence among intellectuals, thus setting a good example in bringing order out of chaos. At the ninth national congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, he pointed out that the new historical mission of China's working class was to "build China into a modernized, great, and powerful socialist country within this century." (Ibid., p 129) All this swept away ideological obstacles to the reestablishment of the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line, and laid an ideological foundation for shifting work focus to economic construction.

After ideological preparations for a short period of 2 years, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which is of major significance in our party's history, was convened, at which strategic policies concerning the shift of work focus were formulated. At the CPC Central Committee work conference before the 3d Plenary Session, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a speech entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, and United To Go Forward." This was in fact a report on the central issue of the 3d plenary session. In his speech, he made many brilliant expositions concerning the four modernizations. He pointed out that only by emancipating the mind could we "work out the specific line, principles, methods, and measures for realizing the four modernizations in line with China's specific conditions." (Ibid., p 131) He pointed out that we should emphasize developing democracy, developing economic democracy in particular, "otherwise, we will not be able to bring into full play the initiative of the state, localities, enterprises, and individuals, nor will we be able to exercise modernized economic management and raise labor productivity." (Ibid., p 135) He pointed out that we should study the new situation, solve new problems, and in particular, "pay attention to the study and settlement of management methods, management system, and economic policies." (Ibid., p 139) He also mentioned important questions such as using economic methods to carry out economic management, strengthening the responsibility system, and allowing some people to improve their livelihood ahead of others. All this has enabled us to have a clearer perception of the orientation of the shift of work focus. The guiding role of his speech is immeasurable.

With regard to the party's ideological line and important policies for the shift of work focus, both of which were reaffirmed at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made further expositions at a meeting for the discussion of principles for theoretical work held by the party in spring 1979. In respect to the erroneous ideology and activities which interrupted and undermined socialist modernization, he pointed out that we must adhere to the four basic principles so as to guarantee

the healthy and smooth carrying out of socialist modernization. He systematically corrected the wrong theory of class struggle in socialist society and solved the question concerning the principal contradiction in the new historical period. He pointed out: "The principal contradiction in the present period, that is, the principal problems or central task the whole party and the people throughout the country must solve or fulfill, has in fact been settled, because the 3d plenary session has decided that our work focus must be shifted to socialist modernization. The development of our productive forces is so slow that it is far from being able to meet the needs of the people and the state. This is our principal contradiction in the present period, and solving this principal contradiction is our central task." (Ibid., p 168) In this way, he made a complete theoretical explanation on the question of work focus, and this explanation was linked with the spirit of the Eighth CPC Central Committee. The work of the whole party began to embark on a correct road.

After the 3d plenary session, Comrade Deng Xiaoping continued to do a great deal of work in organizing the implementation of the political line formulated by the 3d plenary session. Because over the past 20 years we have not been able to conscientiously shift our work focus to economic construction and due to the interruption and destruction caused by the 10 years of internal disorder, many problems have piled up in economic work. In April 1979, the CPC Central Committee put forward the eight-character principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving with regard to the national economy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The eight-character principle has not been put forward accidentally. It has been put forward by summing up the past experience and analyzing the present situation, and for the better and faster development of future work." (Ibid., p 210) In December 1980, seeing that over the previous 2 years the state had incurred large financial deficits, that excessive currency had been issued, and that prices had continued to rise due to the ineffective implementation of the readjustment principle, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, together with Comrade Chen Yun, proposed to further readjust the economy and stressed that the scale of capital construction should be reduced to the fullest extent to enable the national economy as a whole to "have a stable footing and go forward steadily, to realize the four modernizations with greater confidence, and to make things more favorable for achieving the aim of the four modernizations." (Ibid., p 315) He also put forward four points of prerequisites which must be solved in realizing the four modernizations. They are as follows: First, to have an unshakable and thoroughgoing political line; second, to have a political situation of stability and unity; third, to have the enthusiasm of building our cause through hard struggle; and fourth, to have a cadres' contingent which can persist in the socialist road and have both professional knowledge and working ability. (Ibid., p 212) Subsequently, he put forward four points which will follow the whole course of socialist modernization for the coming 20 years up to the end of this century: 1) carrying out structural reform and economic system reform; 2) building socialist spiritual civilization; 3) dealing hard blows at criminal activities undermining the socialist cause in the economic and other fields; and 4) rectifying party style and organizations on the basis of conscientiously studying the new party constitution. He stressed that having a firm grip on these four points is the necessary guarantee for persisting in the socialist road and concentrating efforts on carrying out modernization.

From the above points we can see that realizing the shift of work focus is an arduous and complicated task. On the one hand, only by realizing the overall restoration of order out of chaos can there be conditions and guarantees for realizing the shift of work focus. On the other hand, in the course of realizing the overall restoration of order out of chaos, we must give prominence to the shift of work focus so as to promote its realization. In the course of organizing the shift of work focus, Comrade Deng Xiaoping showed great foresight, thought out methods, grasped the principal links, carried out overall arrangements, and had revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and a scientific attitude. In the end, he was able to comply with the demands of history and the desires of the people. For a long time in the past, we had not been able to realize the shift of work focus. After making efforts over the past few years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we are now beginning to realize it. "The Constitution of the CPC," adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress, stipulates: "The stress of the work of the CPC is to lead the people of various nationalities throughout the country in carrying out socialist, modernized, economic construction." "The Constitution of the PRC," adopted at the fifth meeting of the Fifth NPC also stipulates: "The fundamental task of the state is to concentrate efforts on socialist modernization." Needless to say, the stress of our work is quite clear, and we will certainly make great achievements in our economic construction!

Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

After the settlement of the problem of shifting work focus and concentrating efforts on socialist construction, the problem that follows is: "What road and steps we should take to realize modernization." (Ibid., p 315) The only correct answer to this question is Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, that is, "to build socialism with Chinese characteristics." (Ibid., p 372)

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics means integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed again and again that socialist construction must be carried out in the light of China's condition and that we must blaze a China-type trail for modernization. He pointed out: "Either in revolution or construction, we must study foreign experience and use it for reference. But copying and transplanting the experience and patterns of other countries never come off all right." (Ibid., p 371) On this ideological basis, he made a series of scientific expositions and important strategic policies.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made many specific analyses on China's national condition. He has pointed out the following two important characteristics: 1) a poor foundation to start with; 2) a large population with limited cultivated land. He has pointed out: China is economically and culturally backward, but it does not mean that it is backward in every aspect. Although the socialist system we are establishing is not yet perfect, it is, after all, better than the capitalist system. This tells us that we must be able to see both the unfavorable and favorable conditions. By relying on the socialist system, which is being perfected day by day, and bringing into play

its superiority, we will be able to overcome in a gradual manner the difficulties caused by the poor foundation, large population, and limited cultivated land, and realize China-type modernization.

Developing the economy through self-reliance and hard struggle in the light of China's specific conditions was, is, and will be our standpoint. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: Such a large socialist country as ours must utilize foreign investment and technology. At the same time, it must energetically develop its foreign trade. But it is impossible for us to take a "short cut," like some small countries and regions do. To carry out construction through hard struggle, he has demanded that party members and cadres, and high-level cadres in particular, must take the lead in opposing personal privileges. He has also demanded that cadres and masses must stop waste in various aspects, raise labor productivity, reduce waste products, reduce production costs, and raise the utility rate of funds. We must pay attention to both accumulation and consumption and to capital construction, and we can gradually improve the people's livelihood only on the basis of developing production.

As far as China-type modernization is concerned, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was the earliest one to set forth the strategic aim for developing the economy, that is, to "strive for an average of \$1,000 per person in the gross national output value by the end of this century, which can be regarded as being comparatively well-off," (Ibid., p 223) and to "continue to go forward to gradually realize a higher degree of modernization." (Ibid., p 315) This is a farsighted plan formulated in the light of our ability, a positive and reliable combat aim. Although realizing this aim does not mean reaching the world advanced level, it will narrow the gap that has emerged over the past 3 centuries or at least over the past century. We should know that with the same \$1,000, we will have a better life than those in some foreign countries, because there is neither exploiting class nor exploiting system in our country.

To realize the above aim, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made important expositions on the strategic emphasis and measures for modernization. In the light of the characteristic that 80 percent of China's population is in the rural areas, he stressed that we must attach great importance to the development of agriculture, pointing out that "in carrying out China's agricultural modernization, we cannot transplant methods of Western countries or the Soviet Union. Under the socialist system, we must blaze a trail suitable for China's conditions." (Ibid., p 321) He has fully affirmed the production responsibility system, which includes contracting production tasks to each household. He has pointed out that "as long as production, rural social division of labor, and the commodity economy develop, low-level collectivization will develop into high-level collectivization." (Ibid., p 275) He pays special attention to the important role of intelligent exploitation in realizing modernization. He has energetically called on us to "have respect for knowledge and talented people," concerned himself with scientific, technological, and educational work, and pointed out that the crux of modernization is science and technology, that science and technology are productive forces, that we must simultaneously grasp educational work while grasping scientific and technological work, and that we must train talented people for socialist construction.

In respect to realizing the strategic aim, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has regarded the 1980's as an important period. He has pointed out that we must lay a good foundation in the first 10 years and bring about a revitalization and realize the four modernizations in the second 10 years. These expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping were reflected in the magnificent program of the 12th CPC National Congress.

In the giant project of building China-type socialism, reforming the old system and establishing a new system suited to China's national condition are extremely important tasks. In this respect, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has expended much care. He has pointed out that in the great reform during the four modernizations drive, "since we want to change the present backward productive forces on a large scale, we will inevitably change the production relations in various aspects, change the superstructure, change the management form of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and change the management form exercised by the state over industrial and agricultural enterprises, so as to comply with the needs of the modernized large economy;" "therefore, various economic fronts must carry out not only major reform in the technological field, but also major reform in the system and organizational fields." (Ibid., pp 125-126) A very long time ago he put forward that "at present we must pay special attention to strengthening the responsibility system" (Ibid., p 140) He said that we must strengthen the overall balance of the national economy and arrange well various proportionate relationships, as well as letting various localities, enterprises, and production teams have more decisionmaking powers for management and operation. He maintained: The shortcomings of the existing system are that power is excessively centralized and that in the past, we seldom laid emphasis on the necessity for decentralizing power and having decisionmaking powers. In addition, he pointed out: We must prevent the destructive and spontaneous tendency of considering departmental and individual interests at the expense of state and the people's interests, and prevent the distortion and abuse of decisionmaking powers. He also made mention of the necessity for developing coordination between specialized units, and of the problem of bringing into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of a planned economy. The above principles have combined the macroeconomic reform with the microeconomic reform, combined the economic system reform with the political and cadre system reform and political and ideological work, and given overall consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual by putting the interests of the state and people in first place. All this must be followed in our present and future economic reform.

In our economic reform, bringing into play the initiative of the masses is a fundamental question. A long time ago Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that we must adhere to the socialist principle of to each according to his work, so as to correct egalitarianism, which has existed for a long time. But propagating the principle of to each according to his work does not mean that everyone must work for "money." This spirit must be implemented in our present and future work.

Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and studying his expositions on socialist modernization in particular, is quite significant to economic theoretical workers. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that we are confronted with a large number of economic theoretical problems, which include basic theoretical problems, industrial theoretical problems, agricultural theoretical problems, commercial theoretical problems, and managerial theoretical problems. He has called on theoretical workers to decide to have profound professional knowledge, to go deep into the realities of life, to carry out investigation and study, and to prevent empty talk. This has pointed out the direction and provided a weapon for our economics and the whole theoretical work of the social sciences. We should enthusiastically answer Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call, conscientiously study and solve major theoretical and practical problems in modernization, and do our best to develop economic science and to fulfill the general tasks in the new period.

CSO: 4005/1102

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DAILY ON DENG 'WORKS,' 'RECTIFYING' CPC

HK251005 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Wang Ning [3769 1337]: "A Powerful Weapon for Building and Rectifying the Party--Some Words on Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"'; "to be carried in Guangdong ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] September issue"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant work of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought which came into existence in the period of the great historic change in our country. Aiming at the actual conditions of our party, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a series of important expositions on how to strengthen the building of the party in ideology, style, and organization under the new historical conditions, how to restructure the party's organization and rectify the party's style, and how to persist in and perfect the party's leadership, so as to raise the combat effectiveness of the party. This is of extremely important guiding significance for us in strengthening the building of the party and making a success of rectifying the party. It is necessary for us to study seriously the "Selected Works" and to understand its spirit, so as to make mental preparations for the thorough shakeup [quanmian zheng dang: 0356 7240 2419 8093] of the party in autumn and winter.

/1. To persist in and perfect the party's leadership, it is necessary to do well in party rectification/

Our is the party in power, the leading core of the socialist cause. The conditions, combat effectiveness, and leadership of the party determine the success or failure of the socialist modernization of our nation. It is the persistent idea of Comrade Deng Xiaoping to strengthen the building of the party and to perfect the party's leadership. After the great victory in smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, in the course of bringing order out of chaos and seriously correcting our own mistakes, some people were attempting to deny and shake the leadership of the party. In view of this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made the speech entitled "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles" at the conference discussing the ideological guidelines of the party's theoretical work in March, 1979, pointing out explicitly that mistakes did occur in the leadership of the party, but that they should by no means be grounds for weakening or eliminating the leadership of the party.

Our party has gone through many mistakes, but every time, we relied on the party to correct our own mistakes and did not depart from the party. At present, and for a considerably long historical period to come, our main task is to carry out the four modernizations. To realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to adhere to the four basic principles in ideology and politics; namely, adherence to the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the CPC, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Not long after, in his report entitled "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" made at a cadres' meeting called by the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping further proposed that "The core of the four adherences is the adherence to the leadership of the party." He also emphatically pointed out: "China is led by the CPC, and the cause of the socialist modernization of China is led by the CPC. This principle is not to be shaken. If this is shaken, China will turn back to the condition of split and confusion, and there will be no realization of the four modernizations."

To adhere to the leadership of the party, it is necessary to spare no efforts to improve the leadership of the party. The "gang of four" did extremely great injury to our party, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out, and a very important and urgent problem confronting us today is to improve the leadership of the party and to heighten the combat effectiveness of the party. "Without making a good study of this problem, without solving this problem, there will be no adherence to the leadership of the party, and neither will there be heightening of the combat effectiveness of the party." ("Selected Works," p 235) Concerning the question of how to improve the leadership of the party, Comrade Xiaoping made an analysis of the current conditions of our party, scientifically summed up the experiences and lessons in the leadership of our party, and made explicit expositions on principle. They are mainly: It is necessary to perfect the system of democratic centralism, and to oppose personality cult; in practicing the division of labor between the party and the government, the leadership of the party should mainly be leadership in politics, ideology, and organization, it should not take care of everything in the administration and conduct of production of the government and the enterprises; and it is necessary to improve the organizational condition of the party, to restructure the party organization, and to rectify the party's style, and to promote a basic change for the better in the party's style.

The rectification of the party's organization and the straightening out of the party's style is an important idea that runs through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Since his reappearance in 1975, to be in charge of the work of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping has put forth the question of rectification. From the very first article of the "Selected Works," entitled "The Army Needs Rectification" and through the eight articles that follows, such as "The Whole Party Should Take the Overall Interest Into Account and Push Forward the National Economy," "Strengthen Party Leadership and Rectify the Party's Style of Work," "Things Must Be Straightened Out in All Fields," and so on, the problem of rectification has been dealt with, and it has been explicitly pointed out: "The core of rectification is the rectification of the party." ("Selected Works," p 32) After the smashing of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly proposed that it is necessary to rectify the

party's organization and to straighten out the party's style. He held that "there actually exists a problem of rectifying our party. This problem was put forward in 1975, but it has not been solved so far." ("Selected Works," p 245) In the article "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles," he said, "In the present period of historic change, when problems have piled up mountain-high and a thousand things remain to be done, under such circumstances the strengthening of the leadership of the party, and straightening out the party's style are of decisive significance." He often exhorted the whole party to have a profound understanding of Comrade Chen Yun's saying that the question of style of the party in power is a matter of life and death of the party," and to deepen understanding of this question. In the article "Resolutely Crack Down on Criminal Activities in the Economy," Comrade Xiaoping regarded the straightening out of the party's style and the rectification of the party's organization as an important guarantee for adherence to the socialist road. It is necessary to see that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and, in particular, the 12th CPC National Congress, our party has done a lot of work to straighten out the party's style, and there has been an obvious change for the better in the party's style, and a great improvement in the state of the party, and the prestige of the party is recovering and rising. Nevertheless, due to the fact that poisonous influence of the 10 years of turmoil has not yet been completely eliminated and, in addition, the corruption of various ideas of the exploiting classes has somewhat grown in the new situation, at present, there actually exist the problems of impurity of ideology, style, and organization in our party, and there still exist rather serious unhealthy tendencies within the party. Therefore, it is imperative for us to study well the "Selected Works" in earnest and resolutely to do well in rectifying the party's organization and stragnthening out the party's style, so as to realize a basic change for the better in the party's style as soon as possible.

/2. To build and rectify the party, it is primarily necessary to realize a high degree of ideological and political unanimity of the party/

The realization of a high degree of ideological and political unanimity of the party is the first basic requirement for strengthening the building of the party. Only by preserving a high degree of ideological and political unanimity will the party be able to acquire unity in organization and action, will it be able to unite with and lead the broad masses in the four modernizations, and will it make itself the firm core in leading the cause of socialist modernization. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the correct leadership of the party, represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, carried on persistent and untiring struggles for the realization of a high level of ideological and political unanimity of the party. Prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he led the whole party in correcting the error of the "two whatevers," and restablished the Marxist ideological line; in succession, he led the whole party in carrying on in an all-round manner the work of bringing order out of chaos and in profoundly summing up historical experiences, and formulated the correct political and organizational line. Thus, a solid foundation was laid for the ideological and political unanimity of the whole party.

In order to achieve a high level of ideological [several words indistinct] unit of the whole party with the CPC Central Committee. In the speech made at the CPC Central Committee work conference in December 1980, Comrade Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: "Party organizations at various levels and every party member must maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. This point is particularly important at present." This is because the CPC Central Committee is the headquarters of the party. It is the core of the unity and unification of the whole party. The line, principle, and policy formulated by the CPC Central Committee are the basis of action of party organizations at various levels and of every party member. Only by raising the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members and cadres on policy, unifying the understanding of the whole party on the basis of the Marxist line formulated by the CPC Central Committee, and resolutely implementing the party's line, principle, and policy will we be able to achieve a high level of ideological and political unity of the whole party and the solidarity of the whole party.

During the whole process of the thorough shake-up of the party [quanmian zheng dang: 0356 7240 2419 8093] which is to begin in autumn and winter this year, organizing the party members and cadres to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will be of extremely important significance in achieving a high level of ideological and political unity of the whole party. As is known by all, this "Selected Works" has focalized represented the opinions of the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee on certain important issues concerning the party and the state during the period between 1975 and 1982. It has expressed not only the initiative of Comrade Xiaoping in solving these important issues, but also his democratic work style in pooling the wisdom of the masses, persisting in the system of democratic centralism and the mass line, and opposing the personality cult and arbitrary decision by the individual. The "Selected Works" has also powerfully illustrated that Comrade Xiaoping has persisted in, inherited, and developed Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical condition, and in solving a series of important problems of the cause of socialist revolution and construction of our country. This has not only enabled our party to preserve continuity and stability in ideology, politics, and theory, but has provided a strong ideological mainstay for the unity of the whole party and the people of the whole nation. Therefore, to study seriously the "Selected Works" and to understand its spirit will enable us to understand further the history of our party in this great historic change and to understand the origin and development of the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so that we will be all the more conscientious in maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and in striving for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the realization of the general target of the four modernizations, and the creation of a new situation in every field of our work.

/3. It is necessary to solve the problem of the eligibility of party members in earnest/

In early 1980, Comrade Xiaoping indicated: "If our party is to recover its fine tradition and style, there exists the problem of the eligibility of party members. The question of whether one is eligible to be a party member, whether one is up to the standard of a party member, is put before not only new party members, but some of the old members." ("Selected Works," p 233) Comrade

Xiaoping has put the question of being an eligible communist before every member of the whole party, which is an extremely important new topic for doing well in rectifying and building the party.

Why is it necessary to put forth again the question of the eligibility of communists at present? This is because despite the fact that among our 39 million party members, the overwhelming majority are good and comparatively good, there is a considerable portion of our party members who are not eligible, as is mentioned by Comrade Xiaoping. This considerable portion of party members who are not eligible or not so eligible finds expression chiefly in: liberalism in politics; they feel resentment against the party's line, principle, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They have extreme individualism in ideology, holding that communism is "remote." They put personal interests above all else, and "look for money" in everything. They indulge in factionalism in organization; they insist upon factional activities, organize "small circles," lack a sense of organization and discipline, and violate the principle of democratic centralism; this gravely affects the normal political life of the party. They practice bureaucratism in work style; they stand high above the masses, divorced from practice; they take advantage of their position and power in seeking personal privileges; or show a decline of revolutionary will and fail to play the role of a party member. Also, there is an extremely small number of remnant elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and other bad elements who have sneaked into the party; and there is still a minority of people who have been gravely corrupted by bourgeois ideas, engage in mal-practices for selfish ends, fatten their own purses, indulge in smuggling and trafficking, offering or accepting bribes, speculating and swindling, and grafting and embezzling, and who have degenerated into criminals. Such conditions and problems have directly injured the brilliant features of the party, and affected the party's prestige and combat effectiveness. Therefore, solving the problem of eligibility of party members has already become a pressing task which brooks no delay.

So, how should we solve the problem of the eligibility of party members? In Comrade Xiaoping's words, "We must be strict on requirements for party members." "Some of the party members are not eligible; and it is necessary to carry out rectification on the basis of education." Carrying out education and rectification "means none other than measuring oneself by the conditions to see whether one is eligible or not." Therefore, every party member, whether new or old, should seriously study the new party constitution, taking it as a mirror, and measure and examine himself seriously, to find out whether he is up to the standard of a communist, in what aspects he is, and in what aspects he is not, and exert himself to make corrections. Every party member should actively perform the obligations and correctly exercise the rights of a party member in strict accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution, and should exert himself in his cultivation and tempering in ideology, so as to be an eligible communist suitable to the needs of the new stage, and to bring into play his vanguard and model role in the four modernizations.

/4. It is necessary for the leading cadres at various levels of the party to set a good example/

In order to improve the party's style and to promote the progress of social atmosphere, Comrade Xiaoping has laid strong stress on the exemplary role of cadres at various levels of the party. In the article "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles," he points out: "The party is a model for the whole of society, and the leading comrades at various levels of the party are models for the whole party." It is true that adopting an exemplary role is a wordless order; its power is boundless. If the leadership of the party is to be strong and powerful, and is to win the faith and devotion of the masses, apart from reliance on the correctness of the party's line, principle, and policy, it is necessary to depend on the exemplary role of the party members, in particular, the leading cadres of the party. If the leading cadres of the party do not set strict demands on themselves, or if they fail to set an example, it will be very difficult to expect others to remould the social atmosphere. Therefore, in view of the current unhealthy trends existing in the party, Comrade Deng Xiaoping acutely points out: "Here, it is necessary to emphasize that if senior cadres fail to set an example, the effects will be very great. At present, unhealthy trends are very conspicuous. Correction should start with the leading cadres. The eyes of the masses are all fixed on them. If they correct themselves, things will be easier at the lower levels." In the report entitled "Senior Cadres Should Take the Lead in Carrying Forward the Party's Fine Traditions," made in November 1979 to a meeting of cadres in the central party, government, and army organizations at the vice ministerial level and above, Comrade Xiaoping points out: "Of late, one of the chief topics of the masses of people has been opposing the special privileges of cadres. Speaking of special privileges, I am afraid they primarily find expression among senior cadres." And he said: "In order to straighten out the party's style and to improve the general mood of the people, it is necessary to start with our senior cadres." In view of this, Comrade Xiaoping has set strict demands and placed eager hopes on senior cadres, and called on them to restore and bring forward the party's fine tradition of hard work and plain living and establishing close link with the masses. And he called on them conscientiously to observe "Several Stipulations Concerning the Treatment of Senior Cadres," bring into play their exemplary role, and take the lead in straightening out the party's style and in improving the social atmosphere.

Comrade Xiaoping has stressed that the straightening out of the party's style should start with the leading cadres at various levels, and that it is necessary first to solve the ideological problems among leading cadres. This has provided us with a new guiding principle and method in rectifying the party and straightening out the party's style in the new historical stage. We are required to blaze new trails in the party rectification pilot projects now underway and in the thorough shake-up of the party [quanmian zheng dang: 0356 7240 2419 8093] beginning in winter. And one of the important points is to implement the principle of moving from higher to lower levels, by first straightening out the leading bodies and doing well in solving the problem of unhealthy trends among leading cadres at various levels. This is the key to success in rectifying the party.

/5. It is necessary to safeguard and strengthen party discipline/

In his discussions on strengthening the building of the party and rectifying the party organizations, Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly laid stress on the necessity of strictly safeguarding and greatly strengthening party discipline.

The strengthening of party discipline is determined by the nature of our party and its assignment. In the article entitled "The Present Situation and Our Task," Comrade Xiaoping indicated: "The party should be a militant army, the vanguard of the proletariat, and it should be a unified, disciplined army with a high level of consciousness." And Comrade Xiaoping emphatically points out, "The state should have its law, and the party its regulations and discipline. The party constitution constitutes the most fundamental regulations and discipline of the party." This means that every party member should carry out the party constitution, safeguard the regulations and discipline of the party, and observe party discipline. It is necessary to impose discipline on those who have violated the party discipline, no matter who they are. Only by doing so will it be possible to draw a demarcation line between merits and faults and to mete out rewards and punishments clearly and fairly, so that uprightness will be brought forward, and unhealthy tendencies struck down.

In order to strengthen party discipline, it is necessary to exercise strictly the principle that "the individual should submit to the organization; the minority should submit to the majority; the organization at a lower level should submit to that at a higher level; and the whole party should submit to the party Central Committee." These "four submissions" constitute the unified discipline of the party and the important guarantee for the unification, consolidation, unity, and development of the party. In exercising the unified discipline of the party, Comrade Xiaoping particularly stresses that: "The most important thing is that the whole party should submit to the party Central Committee." "Should anyone sabotage this point, party organizations and discipline inspection commissions at various levels should strictly impose disciplinary punishment on him; because here lie the highest interests of the party and of the people of the whole nation." Only when the whole party strictly submits to the party Central Committee will we be able genuinely to guarantee the unification and militancy of the party, and will the party be able to lead the whole body of party members and the people of the whole country in the struggle for the realization of the magnificent task of the four modernizations.

The study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an important [word indistinct] of strengthening the education of party members at present. It is necessary for us to link closely the study of the "Selected Works" with the study of the new party constitution, so as to make the party members further raise their communist consciousness and heighten their self-awareness as eligible communists. It is also necessary for us to guide the work of the whole party with the spirit of the "Selected Works", and, through a serious and thorough shakeup, to make our party genuinely become the firm core of leadership in a cause of socialist modernization.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC'S DISCUSSIONS ON EDUCATION REPORTED

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[Article by Li Shangzhi [2621 1424 1807]: "The Great Cause of Developing 1 Billion People's Intellectual Resources"--published in the "special column" "Events in Zhongnanhai"]

[Text] Major Subject Under Discussion by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat

It was already past noon on 10 March and the meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat was still in progress.

This was the 45th meeting of Secretariat of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was presided over by Comrade Hu Yaobang. It discussed two particular questions—school education in rural areas and higher education.

This meeting was, in fact, the continuation of the 25th meeting held on 16 December 1982. The 25th meeting discussed the country's educational work. It held: Marked success has been achieved in our educational undertaking in the past 30 years and more, and comrades on the educational front have done a lot of things. This is an indisputable fact. However, there are still a number of problems calling for solution. We must get to know all these problems and solve them one by one. To reform and accelerate the work of education, we have to start with the reform and development of rural education. As to how to reform and develop rural education, we must first solve the problem of guiding ideology. Our rural education has long been divorced from reality—the reality of agricultural production, the productive labor of peasants, the capability of children in the countryside, and the reality of different areas and nationalities. Such a situation must be changed as soon as possible.

The 25th meeting decided: It is necessary to ask the research office for rural policies of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the leading party group of the Ministry of Education to draft, in line with the views discussed by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, a document concerning the reform of school education and the development of the educational undertaking in the countryside. The content must be mainly based on proceeding from the reality of rural economic development and solving the problem of guiding ideology. According to a proposal put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the

meeting also decided: The CPC Central Committee Secretariat must meet once every 3 months in 1983 particularly to discuss education. At least one problem should be solved each time.

In the light of the views of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the leading party group of the Ministry of Education drafted a corresponding document after making an investigation and study for more than 2 months and submitted it to the CPC Central Committee Secretariat for discussion. The 45th meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat took the document as one of the topics while discussing education.

Not long before the meeting, comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun expressed important opinions on education from a strategic perspective. These opinions have received great attention from the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council.

After an inspection tour of Shanghai and Jiangsu, Comrade Deng Xiaoping discussed the development of education, especially the development of higher education, with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Yao Yilin, and other comrades on 2 March. He said: The development of intellectual resources is very important. What I have said includes the development of intellectual resources through the education of workers and staff members. More attention should be paid to this issue. He said: Institutions of higher learning should be developed; if they cannot be developed 100 percent in the near future, they should be developed 50 percent. We now have the ability to do so. There is no problem in increasing enrollment at key universities and colleges by 100 percent, and there is also no shortage of teachers; but the main problem is the shortage of school buildings. Some more funds should be allocated for building schoolhouses and dormitories. I believe we can afford to do this. As to how much money will be spent in this regard, we should make an estimate.

A few days later, when meeting the U.S.-based Chinese scholar, Li Zhengdao, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: The development of intellectual resources must be given first place in the building of the four modernizations. In any case, more investment should be made in the development of science and education, even at the expense of less distribution to the people. The expenditures on developing universities and colleges must be increased; our university students are far from being sufficient.

Early this year, Comrade Qian Jiaju, economist and member of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote a letter to Comrade Chen Yun, saying that our country has attached importance to education to some extent and that we have admitted that education is a basic factor, with primary school education being the foundation of education. However, we are far from taking education as a basic factor in our practical work. We have long failed to give due importance to the investment in the development of intellectual resources as an investment in education. We suggested that our country enforce primary school education as being compulsory so that we will be able to make primary education universal. He believed that we should increase step by step the investment in education to an amount which accounts for 15 percent of total state expenditure. This percentage is not high when compared with other countries in the world.

After making written comments on the letter from Comrade Qian Jiaju, Comrade Chen Yun passed it on to comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, holding that the questions raised in the letter were very important and hoping that they would instruct the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, and other relevant departments to study the questions and map out plans and to hand them to the CPC Central Committee Secretariat for discussions at a special meeting.

Before its 45th meeting, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat had already discussed the opinions of Comrade Chen Yun and had entrusted Comrade Deng Liqun with calling together leading party groups of relevant ministries and committees to discuss the problem and work out a plan for discussion by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat.

The 45th meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat discussed two particular questions--school education in rural areas and higher education. The meeting held: Our cause of socialist modernization urgently calls for a relatively quick development of education and the faster training and quicker increasing of qualified personnel so as to build up a massive contingent of intellectuals at a faster pace. This is a major issue bearing on whether or not we will be able to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state by the end of the century. We must not regard this issue as inconsequential. The meeting demanded that departments in charge of education make further efforts to emancipate their thinking, break down old conventions, and vigorously carry out reforms in a solid manner. They should support large mines and factories, democratic personages, and newly emerged cities to collect funds for the development of higher education. Nonresident students of universities and colleges should be encouraged in large cities, and efforts should be made to create conditions for increasing enrollment at universities and colleges.

The meeting decided: The Ministry of Education will send people to Sichuan, Fujian, Shandong, and other provinces to solicit opinions on the "Circular (Draft) Concerning the Reform of Rural School Education," which was prepared by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Based on these opinions, it should amend the document as soon as possible and then submit it to the CPC Central Committee Secretariat for approval. As for the reform of university education, including the reform of the enrollment system, teaching methods, the examination system, the scholarship system, and the system of assigning graduates, the Ministry of Education is asked to work out plans at an early date and then submit them to the CPC Central Committee Secretariat for discussions. The Ministry of Education is also asked to speedily draw up a plan for increasing enrollment at institutions of higher learning this year (including nonresident students and students for higher learning through television and correspondence). From now on, the state will allocate a certain amount of funds every year for building schoolhouses and dormitories. The Ministry of Education should make every effort to make sure of this matter in coooperation with the State Planning Commission.

Strengthen the Weakest Link in Strategic Priorities

On the afternoon of 16 April, the State Council held its executive meeting to discuss the question of accelerating the development of higher education. The meeting was presided over by Acting Premier Wan Li while Premier Zhao Ziyang was on a state visit to New Zealand and Australia.

Before that, Comrade Zhao Ziyang had already called a meeting on 5 March with responsible comrades of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission, and other relevant departments to convey the opinions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and they entered preliminary discussion on how to bring the opinions into effect. At the end of the discussion, Comrade Zhao Ziyang made a few suggestions: 1. Institutions of higher learning must be further developed, key universities and colleges should run more branches, and some universities can open branches in other provinces, cities, and remote areas. 2. Television universities must be consolidated, which can provide China a workable means of achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in training qualified personnel. It is difficult to train several tens of thousands of students in regular universities and colleges in the whole country every year. However, there were 90,000 people who had finished their courses of higher learning via television last year. 3. At present, the development of higher learning among workers and staff members is still stunted. Immense efforts must be made in this regard in the future. Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that we must make an appraisal of the three aspects and work out plans so as to develop the country's higher education by stages and step by step.

The 16 April executive meeting of the State Council heard and discussed reports made by the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission on the implementation of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for accelerating the development of higher education. The meeting held: The development of education is no less urgent than the development of agriculture and energy. The strategic priorities set by the 12th CPC National Congress in economic construction are agriculture, energy, transport, education, and science. As things now stand, education is the weakest link in the three [as published] strategic priorities. The task of attaining modernization by the end of the century will fail if education is not developed successfully. So, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, and the Ministry of Education should take the issue into account.

The meeting pointed out: One of the major measures for the development of education is to increase investment in this aspect because "even a clever housewife cannot cook a meal without rice." Comrade Wan Li said: All of our plans can only be materialized with funds. The percentage of the annual increase in the funds for education during the sixth 5-year plan period must be assured. In mapping out the Seventh Five-Year Plan, we must make it dovetail with the sixth one in this respect. Our past 5-year plans laid undue emphasis on economic development. From now on, our 5-year plans must include the development of education, science, culture, public health, sports, and family planning so that they will be real plans for economic and social development.

Prepare Qualified Personnel for the Vigorous Development of Our National Economy

Since the beginning of this year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have called one meeting after another to discuss the issue of how to develop education in our country. This is farsighted and of strategic importance.

The 12th CPC National Congress called for taking two steps in strategic planning for national economic construction: In the first decade, aim mainly at laying a solid foundation and accumulating strength; and in the second, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development. Now, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council are making great efforts to stimulate education by developing intellectual resources. This is a measure to repair the house before it rains in order to prepare qualified personnel for the vigorous development of our national economy in the 1990's.

Man is the decisive factor in the productive forces. There is no big difference in physical strength between contemporaries and the ancients. Owing to the development in intelligence, they create and use different labor tools. So there is big difference between contemporaries and the ancients in the ability to understand the world and to change it. If we make great efforts to develop intellectual resources, we will be able to provide a powerful motive force for economic and social development.

Due to the influence of "leftist" ideology and of the small producers' ideas, education in our country has been ignored for a long time. During the 10 years of internal disorder, education was the first to be affected and was disastrously wrecked. After the smashing of the gang of four, efforts were made to set things to rights in the field of education in the country.

People still remember that as early as May 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a talk: "The development of science and technology is a key to accomplishing our modernization. We cannot develop science and technology if we fail to pay attention to education." After officially resuming work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping offered to take charge of the work in science and education. In the speech entitled "Some Opinions Concerning Science and Education Work" delivered in August 1977, he pointed out: If China is to catch up with the world's developed and advanced countries, "we should start with science and education." Meanwhile, in a talk entitled "Put to Rights What Has Been distorted in the Field of Education" in September 1977, he said; "If we fail to develop science and education, the building of the four modernizations will go up in smoke and become empty talk."

In the "Speech at the National Education Work Conference" delivered on 22 April 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the economic development. He pointed out: "Since our national economy is developed in proportion and in a planned way, our training of specialists and labor reserve should also be well planned. Our scheme for the development of education should become a major component part of the national economic plan." In 1980, when China was implementing the eight-character policy "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving" in its national economy, in a report on "The Present Situation and

Our Task," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: We must further readjust the proportion between the development of our national economy and the development of education, science, culture, and public health. He said: "Funds for the development of education, science, culture, and public health are far from being sufficient. They are out of proportion. Even some countries of the Third World pay more attention than us in this regard." He stressed: "We must rationally increase funds for the development of education, science, culture, and public health. We can only give consideration to some priorities this year because we have some financial difficulties now. However, from next year, or the year after next at the latest, we must gradually increase funds in these respects at any cost. Otherwise, the modernization will become empty bubbles."

The important thinking and opinions put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping have been fully expounded in the speeches of other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and in many documents issued by the party Central Committee. The correct political line, ideological line, and organizational line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee make it necessary and possible for us to take firm steps sternly to solve one by one a series of questions concerning education.

At the end of 1980, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made a decision of prime importance on several questions concerning making primary school education universal. The decision says that by 1990, the historical task of making primary school education universal should be mainly accomplished throughout the country; some areas can even make secondary education universal if possible.

The education of workers and staff members is another major aspect in the development of intellectual resources. This is of particular significance at the present time. This is because the 10 years of internal disorder has held up the growth of one generation in our country, and the majority of this generation are now at various work posts. It is necessary for us to think how to help them enhance their cultural and technical levels so that they will become a new generation for the needs of the four modernizations. This is a question of great importance.

From this, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made the "Decision Concerning Strengthening the Education of Workers and Staff Members" in February 1981. The "Decision" points out: Strengthening the education of workers and staff members constitutes an important condition for the realization of our modernization. We must be resolutely determined to strive to complete the training of our workers and staff members during the sixth 5-year plan period in order to raise their political, ideological, scientific, cultural, professional, technical, and managerial levels, and then to provide them with rotational training for further study.

These decisions made by the party Central Committee and the State Council have guided our country's education to make a steady and sound development. The state investment in education is increasing year after year. The funds for education appropriated from local revenues and by industrial and mining

enterprises and rural communes and production brigades are also increasing steadily. The enrollment in various kinds of schools at different levels has increased and their teaching quality has improved.

However, we have many new questions that require our serious study because many indistinct, one-sided, and even wrong opinions regarding the neglect of knowledge and education cannot be corrected overnight, and because the reform and development of the educational system must be coordinated with the economic development and with the reform of wage system, labor system, and cadre system. Therefore, since the beginning of this year, the party Central Committee and the State Council have made great efforts to solve further a series of questions concerning the reform and development of education in China in order to meet the daily increasing needs of socialist modernization.

Implement Two "Circulars"

After the 45th meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the Education Ministry immediately dispatched people to Fujian, Sichuan, Shandong, and other provinces to listen to opinions on the draft document concerning the reform of the rural school education, and the draft was amended thereafter. On 6 May this year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a "Circular on Certain Questions Concerning the Strengthening and Reform of Rural School Education."

After the 16 April executive meeting of the State Council, on 18 April, the State Council approved and transmitted a report submitted by the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission on accelerating the development of higher education. It also issued a relevant "circular."

The general guiding principle of the two documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council is to speed up the development of education in our country; to implement the important strategic policy decision made by the 12th party National Congress on giving strategic priorities to agriculture, energy, transport, education, and science; to improve, as soon as possible, the situation that education does not suit the economic and social development; and to train and prepare qualified personnel of various specialities and a better educated labor reserve for our vigorous economic development in the 1990's.

The two documents emphatically point out: Early preparations must be made for the development of education as it takes a long time to educate people. The party and government leaders at all levels should deal with education with a high sense of responsibility and in consideration of the present and future needs of the country. It is necessary to understand fully the importance and urgency of developing education, to spend more money on education and to undertake educational work as we do key economic construction projects.

The two documents share a common guideline, that is, to develop education at various levels, in varied forms, and according to different needs and specifications in the light of China's present realities in order to train more qualified personnel at a quicker pace. For example,

--In rural areas, not only should we run a number of full-time primary schools according to the demands set by the Ministry of Education, and particularly should run well key primary schools of areas and township; but we may also open some simple primary schools, including half-day schools, 3 days-a-week schools, and mobile schools for studying basic courses only such as Chinese language, arithmetic, and political and ideological education. We must restructure rural secondary education and set up secondary vocational schools of different types, particularly those serving agriculture, so that their total enrollment will reach, or even surpass that of regular secondary schools by 1990. Meanwhile, we may also set up some junior secondary vocational schools in rural areas. We must reform the recruiting and graduate assignment system of higher education in order to furnish the countryside with more qualified personnel. Special consideration should be given to graduates of rural regular middle schools or secondary vocational schools who enter themselves for the examination of full-time institutions of higher education, by lowering standards of grading general knowledge courses to a certain extent. Institutions of higher education may also admit some students who are not included in state plans, but are sent by the collective at their own expense, or at the expense of the students themselves. These students are to be bound to return to the units at which they work after finishing their courses.

--The potential of the existing institutions of higher education must be fully tapped. On the one hand, they should increase enrollment as much as they can and some vocational and technical subjects can be established in some regular universities and colleges if possible; on the other hand, some teachers and cadres of the existing institutions of higher education can be transferred to other places to run branches or evening courses. We must especially encourage large and medium-sized cities, large enterprises, democratic parties, mass organizations, and patriotic personages to set up senior specialized schools and short-term vocational universities. Efforts must be made to expand higher education through television, radio, correspondence, and evening courses, and to add more specialities that are badly needed by the state.

In the past 2 months, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, entrusted by the Secretariat, has held many discussion meetings on social development, including the development of intellectual resources. Responsible comrades of the CPC committees and leading party groups of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Finance, and other departments concerned were invited to attend these discussion meetings. The decision of the party Central Committee was conveyed to the participants at those meetings--that from now on, investment in the development of intellectual resources should be increased year after year, that in addition to state allocations, it is necessary to arouse fully the enthusiasm of various localities, departments, industrial and mining enterprises, rural communes and production brigades, and the broad masses of people for investing in the development of intellectual resources. The discussion meetings also emphatically analyzed and studied a series of questions such as how much money should be invested, particularly in developing elementary education and higher education, in the last 3 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and how to collect these funds, so as to dovetail the spending in

this respect in the last 3 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan with that in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Participants at the meetings also proposed to anticipate as far as possible the number of qualified personnel to be required by all trades and all professions of the country and the development tendency of science and technology in the 1990's.

China is a great nation, which is rich in intellectual resources but lags behind in economics, culture, science, and technology. Developing the 1 billion people's intellectual resources of our country and raising the scientific and cultural levels of all our nationalities is a great cause. We have achieved gratifying successes, but still have enormous difficulties. The information revealed from Zhongnanhai convinces us: Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we will surely win the task of heavy responsibilities--the development of intellectual resources.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEEDS OF YOUNG YE JIANYING

HK171455 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Lu Weiliang [4151 0251 5328]: "A Man With Broad View, Militancy, and Boldness of Vision--Heroic Deeds of Comrade Ye Jianying in His Youth"]

[Text] On 14 March 1897, Comrade Ye Jianying, whose original name was Ye Yiwei, was born into a poor peasant family in Bingcun Village, Meixian County, Guangdong Province. The local name for the place was Huxingdatangbo by the side of Yuanyang lake. His home had been built by his ancestors. Comrade Ye Jianying's father, Ye Zuanxiang was an imperial scholar, and the youngest of five brothers. When the household was split up between them, he was left with only a one-and-a-half-roomed house. The one table in the house was the "treasured object" where the whole family ate its meals and Ye Jianying read his books. The family had only a tiny piece of arid land. They were a poor family with a hard life, and his father was forced to go to Hengkeng to do a littel business, while his mother did embroidery or even carried loads so that the family would be able to scrape a living.

Despite his poor background, Comrade Ye Jianying was naturally bright, right from when he was a small child. When he was 3 or 4 years old, his uncle Ye Mingxiang taught him to read the numbers on the clock on the wall, and after counting them once, he could recognize all the Arabic numerals from 1 to 12. His friends and family were amazed. His uncle exclaimed happily: "Really clever." All his friends and family loved this artless, lively, quickwitted youngster.

"From ancient times, heroes have always been through hardships." The young Ye Jianying by no means surrendered to his adverse circumstances of poverty and difficulty, but rather steeled his iron will and fearlessness, studying even more diligently. By 1904, when he was studying at the Zhonggaoquan and Quyuquan primary schools, he was already familiar with the Thousand Poets, the Hundred Names, the Four Books and the Five Classics, and was coming to a gradual understanding of the meaning of the original texts.

When he was studying at the Dongshan middle school, he excelled in all subjects. His poems and essays were often exhibited as excellent pieces of work. During this time, he read extensively ancient works of literature, and

was especially studious in his reading of the Tang poets and the poems of Huang Zunxian. He was inspired by historical figures like Qin Shihuang, Yue Fei, Du Fu, Li Bai, and Liu Zongyuan, to study harder himself. He often read aloud, beating time: "On the mountainsides and by the rivers, the grass and trees around the cities is thick in the springtime," "Rich smells of wine and meat come from the inn door, and the bones of people who have frozen to death lie along the road," and "Amid the beautiful scenery of Jiangnan, as the flowers shed their petals, I meet you again".... Our motherland's rich historical heritage, and its outstanding literary tradition, moulded the young Ye Jianying, instilling in him even deeper love for his motherland, which was so full of miseries and hardships, and for its people who cried out in hunger and cold. Tenaciously, he studied and explored, and prepared to sacrifice his life for his country. In the preface to the very first Dongshan Middle School Students Records, he wrote that his ambition was "to be like Zhou Wu if I am successful, and like Tian Heng if I fail." This displayed his sturdy resolution to lay down his life for his country, and go through fire and water to save his people.

Such a clear goal for study set Ye Jianying apart from the common tendency of studying to gain official rank; instead, he sat in the classroom with the worries of the world on his shoulders. During that long period of darkness in China, he shouted, fought, and tried to find a path for liberation to oppose the autocracy and achieve democracy.

The 1911 Revolution, led by Sun Yan-sen, overthrew the dictatorship of thousands of years of feudal dynasties, and opened the way for the later revolution. Ye Jianying was only 13 at the time; though he was not clear as to the origin and development of the revolution, his sensitivity and hard thinking brought him to the quick realization of his personal responsibility in this revolution. While he was still studying at the Guyuquan Primary School (1904-1908), he took part in the movement to cut off pigtails. This action was considered especially outrageous in those barren, isolated mountains. Some people were supercilious toward him and mocked him, but he behaved with perfect self-composure, and totally ignored them. Later, in his essay "On Soldiers," he warmly praised the great historical role of the 1911 Revolution in overthrowing the Qing government.

In the latter half of 1911, after graduating from the Sanbao Upper Primary School in Bingcun Village, he went to a private middle school in Meicheng Town. In the spring of 1913, the government changed all private schools into state schools, and sent government officials to run them. Ye Jianying and a group of other students opposed this change, and moved from the north gate to a school at the west gate, moving again in April to the "Dongshan Academy of Classical Learning," where they established a private Dongshan school. Facilities were rudimentary, and life was hard; but many teachers brought food, and the students encouraged each other, and worked hard. The school used the heuristic method of teaching, discussed problems democratically, and fostered the student's abilities to think. Comrade Ye Jianying became the school's model student, and enjoyed a high reputation among both teachers and students. When a students' union was established on 1 June, the students unanimously elected him to be its head, which he was for two terms of office. He set out the aim of the students' union as follows.

"In the past, it was said: Everyone is responsible for the vicissitudes of the world. Today's students are tomorrow's citizens; the school is training useful, able people for the future benefit of the country and its people; students must really train their bodies and minds, and increase their real knowledge, in order to be useful; they must not, as before, read avidly for the sole purpose of gaining a useless official rank."

The students' union led by Ye Jianying had as its task the benefiting of the country and people, and regarded official ranks as nothing but dirt.

The exhibition of students' achievements in the final term of 1915 at the Dongshan School was opposed by the headmaster, Ye Junian. In his capacity as students' union leader, Ye Jianying argued against this reasonably, but was blamed unreasonably. Ye Jianying wrote a poem: "What a pity that only crysantemums [in Chinese crysanthemum is "ju"--which is the second syllable of the headmaster's name] grow in fine gardens, making themselves the kings among distinguished flowers." In this way, he satirized Ye Junian, and expressed his opposition and indignation as he left the school. Afterward, when the headmaster demanded that he be examined before he would issue him with a graduation certificate, Ye Jianying categorically refused, saying: "Heroes have always come from the wilderness, and great men have never worried about have a certificate." This awe-inspiring righteousness left the headmaster speechless.

His time as the head of the students' union exercised and brought into play the organizing ability of Comrade Ye Jianying. He was good at uniting the students, and organized a literature society, a mathematics society, and a speech-making society, to explore scientific knowledge, and exchange study experiences; he organized groups to go and find out about the hardships of the people, and discuss important world affairs; they went up to the "Wenzhou Temple," and practiced fencing and martial arts in the Dongshan Mountains. Their voices and footsteps could be heard in the famous mountain villages of Xiyang, Bingcun, and Nankou.

Who would have thought that master Ye was a revolutionary skilled in both civil and military affairs? He is a man of considerable poetic attainment, and this quality in him was already beginning to take shape in his youth. He often used poetry as a means of struggle. To commemorate the 72 martyrs of Huanghuagang, he recited the following: "Precious fighters of towering righteousness, with your heroic, lofty aspirations as yet unrealized, our swords, stretching over ten thousand li, will not rest until we have killed all the jackals and wolves!" Hailing Cai E's uprising in Yunnan, and his brave defeat of Yuan Shikai's army, Ye wrote: "With his lofty, heroic aspirations, he drew his sword to fight the great army." "General Cai's army charged the enemy like a thunderbolt, and all of Yuan's gang fled." Hearing such sonorous, forceful poems, imbued with a spirit as lofty as the rainbow spanning the sky, it is not difficult for us to imagine how daring, energetic, bright and brave Ye Jianying was at the time! Neither is it difficult to understand why the marshal, the general of such huge armies, used that great hand which carried loaded rifles to write such exquisite poetry, each word of which was a gem.

CSO: 4005/1119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QIN JIWEI ON CHARACTER, 'WORKS' OF ZHU DE

HK180953 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251]: "He Never Boasted of His Achievements, His Example Will Live Forever"--the Beijing PLA military regional commander remembers Zhu De]

[Text] Abstract: We communists should follow the example of Comrade Zhu De, always bear in mind our purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, correctly handle the relations between ourselves and the broad masses, and between ourselves and the party, and devote all our lives to the cause of the party and the people. [end abstract]

On the occasion of celebrating the 56th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army of China, the "Selected Works of Zhu De" is off the press and available to the public. This is another great event in our political life after the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Comrade Zhu De was a great Marxist and an outstanding proletarian revolutionist and strategist, and was a brilliant leader of our party, our state, and our army. In his long struggle for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and for communism, he not only showed great talent in directing military affairs and in political leadership, but also was good at summing up using Marxism, the experiences of our country's revolutionary struggle. Whether in those busy war years, or in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Comrade Zhu De wrote many brilliant articles, which made indelible contributions to guiding the revolutionary cause to victory and to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, and which left for us very precious spiritual wealth. The "Selected Works of Zhu De" has truly recorded Comrade Zhu De's farsighted and sagacious thought concerning the construction of the army, the party, and the economy, and has a very rich content. In order to carry out the behest of the revolutionaries of the older generation, to strengthen the construction of the party and the army, to carry out the party's line, general policies, and specific policies, and to accomplish the great cause of the four modernizations, it is of very great significance for us to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Zhu De."

Comrade Zhu De was the commander in chief of our army. For the last several decades, he enjoyed the support and heartfelt love of the commanders and

fighters of the whole army. We worked under his leadership and fought under his command, and were deeply moved by his noble integrity and his moral character. What makes me adore him particularly is his modest, practical, and unassuming character, although he had such high attainments. Learning the "Selected Works of Zhu De," and especially learning the series of important expositions on the relations between the individual and the masses, and between the individual and the party, makes me understand further the noble character and fine working style of Comrade Zhu De, and obtain profound teachings from his works. We communists should follow Comrade Zhu De's fine example, keep firmly in mind the target of serving the people wholeheartedly, and adhere to the principle that the party's interests are above everything. We should also correctly handle the relations between the individual and the masses, and between the individual and the party, always maintain our revolutionary features, and devote our lives to the cause of the party and the people.

Comrade Zhu De was a revolutionary veteran of great merit and one of the founding members of our army and our state. His life spanned the long years since the revolution of 1911. In his early years, he was determined to save China from degradation, actively participated in the antifeudal, anti-imperialist struggles such as the revolution of 1911, the war against Yuan Shikai, and the war of upholding the provisional constitution. After he joined the CPC, Comrade Zhu De, with a new pose as a communist fighter, was indomitable and kept on fighting in spite of all difficulties. He participated in leading the famous Nanchang uprising, led his army to Jinggangshan to join forces with the army led by Comrade Mao Zedong, and they together established the central revolutionary base, and founded the Chinese Red Army of workers and peasants. Since then, the names of "Zhu-Mao" were inseparably linked together and spread to every quarter of the country. Later on, together with other revolutionaries of the older generation, he took part in leading the revolutionary war of land reform, the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war, the socialist revolution, and the socialist construction. In his revolutionary struggles of more than half a century, he performed immortal deeds in many respects such as founding and developing the people's army, devising the strategy and tactics of the people's war, opening up and expanding the revolutionary base, overthrowing the reactionary rule of the three big mountains, winning the victory of the new democratic revolution, building up the revolutionary political power of our country, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, promoting the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and strengthening the leadership and construction of the party. It is precisely because of all these that Comrade Zhu De is deeply respected and loved by the whole party, the army, and the people of our country, and has enjoyed a very high prestige internationally. Many of his revolutionary deeds, which are full of legendary and romantic features, have long been circulated among the people of our country. On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Chairman Mao presented Comrade Zhu De with the inscription "the glory of the people." This was the best conclusion of the glorious life of Comrade Zhu De.

Comrade Zhu De devoted all his life to the people and the cause of proletarian revolution, which might be truthfully described as outstanding and immortal feats unsurpassed in history. But he never bragged about himself and always attributed his merits to the people, to the party, and to other leaders of the party. Many times he reiterated: Where do these merits come from? Do they not come from the strength of the party and the masses? I should not brag about my ability or my merits. Others attribute merits to my efforts, and

I attribute these merits to those who work at the lower levels. It will be good if all of us treat things in this way. This work style of "shifting merits onto others" of Comrade Zhu De's highlighted the Marxist stand and attitude of a proletarian revolutionary toward the relations between the individual and the masses, between the individual and the party and between the individual and other leaders of the party.

An important concept which is manifested throughout the "Selected Works of Zhu De" is the correct understanding of the position and function of the individual and the masses, and the firm belief that the people are the creators of history and are the decisive force that prompts the progress of society. In going over the "Selected Works of Zhu De," we can see that Comrade Zhu De has made many brilliant expositions on this problem in his articles. He held consistently that an individual could not bring his efforts into play and would not make any achievements without the cooperation and assistance of the broad masses. When compared with the great strength of the masses, the function of an individual, no matter how great it is, is but a drop in the ocean. In his article "The Heroism of the Eight-Route Army and the New Fourth Army," he profoundly pointed out: "The strength of the masses and the strength of the collective are the true forces that create the world and history, and the strength of the individual is but 'a drop in the ocean.'" It was based on this understanding that Comrade Zhu De always attributed the merits first of all to the people and never approved of giving publicity to his personal deeds. In Yenan, when he learned that the progressive American writer Smedley intended to write a biography of him, he said: "What merits have I that are worth writing about?" And he wrote to Smedley, saying that "my life only reflects a very small portion of the life of the Chinese peasants and soldiers. I doubt whether it is worth your time to write about it." During the liberation war period, at a meeting attended by cadres of the field army of the Shanxi, Qahar, and Hebei borders, a passage in his talk clearly showed his consistent attitude toward merit and honor. He said: "Who should the merit belong to? It should belong to fighters, workers, and peasants. Without them, the leaders can achieve nothing. ...The people of the world know that the Chinese workers and peasants are brave, but they cannot remember so many names and deeds of these workers and peasants, and thus they remember the names of their leaders. So the leaders are only the representatives of the Chinese workers and peasants. For example, I am the commander in chief of the army. People sometimes regard me as the representative of the workers and peasants and attribute their merits to my name. If I boast of these merits which are actually theirs, is it not ridiculous? Where do these merits come from without the efforts of the broad masses of workers and peasants?" These words, which are resounding and sonorous and fully indicative of the thoughts of historical materialism, still set people thinking up to now. Especially in these days when our party is in power, our positions have been changed, our power has become greater, and people's praises become lavish, it is of greater significance for us to learn these teachings of Comrade Zhu De's so that we can guard against claiming credit for ourselves and become arrogant, and also against the tendency of deviating from the broad masses. Experience in social life tells us that it is not difficult to acknowledge the historical function of the people, but it is very difficult to use this viewpoint to guide our words and deeds throughout our lives without the least hesitation. In this respect, Comrade Zhu De was a model in matching his

words to his deeds. Although he performed immortal feats for the revolution and was in a top position, he never gave up his revolutionary ideals and always acted as a civil servant. He never put on the airs of a hero, but always shared the joys and sorrows of the masses, and acted modestly in the capacity of a common soldier, an ordinary party member, and an average laborer. Back in the times of Jianggangshan, he carried grain with a shoulder pole just like the Red Army fighters. The story of "Zhu De's shoulder pole" has been popular both at home and abroad. During the Long March, he often asked the wounded and the sick to ride his horse and shared his meagre rations with other fighters. In the great production campaign, he opened up wasteland with his pick together with others, and grew vegetables and grain. Even after the founding of the country, he paid little attention to his old age and made nothing of hardships and went deeply into the PLA units, factories, and rural areas, made friends with the masses, and made investigations. He also often played ball and chess games and held heart-to-heart talks with the masses and fighters. All those people who had contact with him felt that he "loved his soldiers like a kindhearted mother, taught people like an excellent teacher," and they were willing to pour out their innermost thoughts and feelings to him. All this fully demonstrates that Comrade Zhu De is really a "revolutionary old hero" and a "willing ox" of the people.

With regard to the handling of relations between the individual and the party, Comrade Zhu De is also our good example. He pointed out that "under the leadership of the Communist Party, all persons can give full play to their talent and creativeness in the cause of the revolution and for the people, and can contribute more efforts and achievements to the treasury of the revolutionary cause." This concept, which defines that only under the leadership of the party can a person's initiative be fully mobilized, may be regarded as the summary of his personal experience. After the revolution of 1911 failed, the practice in the struggle and the impact of the October Revolution made him realize that the old doctrine of old democracy could not prevail and only the CPC could save China. Then he gave up his high post and excellent remuneration, traveled tortuous paths and challenged hardships and difficulties, crossed the great ocean, and at last found the CPC organization in Germany, and joined the CPC through the introduction of Comrade Zhou Enlai. Under the nurture and education of the party, Comrade Zhu De very soon turned from being an adherent of democracy to being a self-conscious communist fighter, and from an old-type military man to an outstanding personage of our party and our army. He once said heartily that he truly gained a new life only after he found the Communist Party. It was precisely because Comrade Zhu De had a very definite understanding of the leading position and the great function of the party that he could consciously attribute all the merit to the party, be loyal to the party, observe the party discipline with the overall situation in mind, and, even under very difficult and adverse circumstances, adhere to principle and fight staunchly for the unity and interests of the party. Many instances can be cited in this respect. During the Long March, Zhang Guotao, in an attempt to realize his ambition of establishing another central authority, adopted various measures to put pressure on Comrade Zhu De and tried to force him to issue a declaration opposing marching northward and fighting the Japanese. Faced with the coercion and threats from Zhang Guotao,

disregarding his personal safety, Comrade Zhu De said categorically: "Marching northward to fight the Japanese is decided by the central authorities. The line of the central authorities is correct, and I voted for it. I will not say no to it!" Chairman Mao gave very high commendation to Comrade Zhu De's strong sense of principle, calling it "unyielding and upright in the face of great ordeals." In 1939, Comrade Zhu De was awarded a silk banner bearing the honor of "model party member" by the party branch of which he was a member. He said earnestly: "I am a rough and ready man. And it is the party that asks me to assume the post of commander in chief." These simple words clearly indicated the party's position in Comrade Zhu De's mind. Even in his later years when he was unjustly treated, he was still loyal to the party and cherished a firm confidence in the party. Disregarding his feebleness and illnesses, he worked for the party with all his might until he breathed his last. All these demonstrate Comrade Zhu De's strong party character.

As a true Marxist, Comrade Chu De not only fully affirmed the great role played by the people and the party, but also affirmed consistently the important role played by the leaders of the masses in the development of history. In the long-term struggle of the Chinese revolution, a staunch clique of leaders composed of revolutionaries of the older generation, well-tempered in the course of revolution, has been formed in our party. They have guided the Chinese revolution and construction to brilliant victories, and have enjoyed a very high prestige in the party and among the masses. As an important member in this clique of leaders, Comrade Zhu De played an important role in the activities of leading the party, the state, and the army. However, every time the comrades in the party and the masses praised his merits, he always attributed these merits wholeheartedly to other leaders of the party. He often praised the talents and contributions of the leading cadres such as Enlai, Shaoqi, Xizoping, and Chen Yun, and praised the achievements of other old marshals in leading the work of the army, but he never talked of his own merits. In our party's clique of leaders, Comrade Mao Zedong played the role of the core, which was formed naturally in the course of the historical struggles. After Comrade Zhu De joined forces with Comrade Mao Zedong at Jinggangshan, he fought shoulder to shoulder with Chairman Mao over the past decades without interruption. He always explicitly and wholeheartedly supported the leading position and function of Comrade Mao Zedong, and stood firmly on Chairman Mao's side at every critical moment. At the meeting held in Zunyi, he seriously criticized the "leftist" opportunist line, and made contributions to establishing the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party. When Zhang Guotao tried to force him to circulate a telegram opposing Chairman Mao, he said with the force of justice: "You cannot sever me from Chairman Mao even if you cleave me in two." Also, Comrade Zhu De actively called on the whole party to learn the doctrine established by Chairman Mao, and he zealously publicized Chairman Mao's merits. In one of his speeches not long after the founding of the country, he said: "If I am asked who has founded this new state and who has performed the most outstanding feats, I would say that the new state has been founded by all the comrades of the party together with the broad masses, and the merit should be attributed to the people, and, in terms of our party, to Comrade Mao Zedong." Lin Biao and his gang wantonly distorted history, viciously slandered Comrade Zhu De, and portrayed Lin Biao himself as a "close comrade in arms," which is both shameless and ridiculous.

History indisputably proves that Comrade Zhu De was truly a close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, and his glorious image in the party, in the army, and in the minds of the people of the whole country can never be obliterated.

For a long time, Comrade Zhu De's moral character, which was genuine, ordinary, modest, and generous, was universally acclaimed in the party as well as among the masses. As early as the period of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Xu Fanting once wrote a poem to praise him: "Fighting in the enemy's rear area, he has performed feats immortal; tempered in numerous struggles, a hero has grown. From the common folk, people can hardly distinguish the general; modest and plain, he looks like a farmer unknown." The American writer Smedley once said that the greatness of Zhu De lay in his ordinariness, and his ordinariness embodied his greatness. As for Snow, he pointed out that there was a great charm in Zhu De's personal character, and anyone who had contact with him could not but be moved by his charm. It is quite fair to say that Comrade Zhu De is an outstanding representative of the Chinese people, and many excellent virtues of the Chinese nation are embodied in him. After studying the "Selected Works of Zhu De," I realize more profoundly that the fact that Comrade Zhu De possessed these virtues and that he always shifted merit onto others was because he had firmly established the proletarian world outlook and was adept in observing and analyzing problems according to the principles of historical materialism. It is precisely because he had such a deep ideological and theoretical basis that he was in a position correctly to evaluate himself and the function of the people and the party, to "attribute merits to others and take the shortcomings on himself" and attribute all the merit to the party, the people, and other leaders of the party, and to "worry over the worries of the revolution and rejoice over the joys of the revolution" and strive for the interests of the people. With respect to the proper handling of relations between the individual and the masses and between the individual and the party, he is truly the model for all the members of the party.

The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated the grand program of opening up an overall new phase in the construction of socialist modernization, and put forward the important measures of strengthening and improving the party's leadership. Under this new historical condition, and on the eve of unfolding in an all-round way the work of party consolidation, it is of very practical and immediate significance for us to study the "Selected Works of Zhu De," to study his series of expositions on relations between the individual and the masses and between the individual and the party, and to learn from his great revolutionary practice of modesty without boasting of achievements, and of striving for the interests of the party and the people for all his life, so as to help us to establish the communist ideology, develop the fine tradition of the party, correct the unhealthy trends, and realize the radical improvement in party style. At present, some of our party members and cadres make use of their positions to seek personal gains, exercise special privileges and alienate themselves from the masses, have an unenthusiastic or bureaucratic working style, aim at serving personal interests with little consideration for the overall situation, and violate organizational discipline and disobey assignments from the party organizations. A very important cause for all these mal-practices is that they cannot correctly handle the relations between themselves and the masses and between themselves and the party, and that their concept of serving the people heart and soul and their efforts in striving for the cause

of the party are diminished. They often think that it is a matter of course for them to enjoy more personal benefits and advantages because they have performed meritorious actions. This is exactly the idea which is criticized repeatedly in the "Selected Works of Zhu De" and this idea is defined in the works as "the backward idea of flaunting one's seniority and demanding benefits out of one's merits." With special reference to this conception, Comrade Zhu De sharply pointed out that some comrades regarded themselves as persons who had performed outstanding service, and considered that the new regime was created by them, and that they should be awarded very high positions and remuneration. They looked down on persons outside the party, slighted the masses, made light of party organizations and party discipline, and paid little attention to the government and the law. All these precisely showed that they had begun to lose the quality that communists should possess. Historical experience tells us that, for every member of the party in power, it is a very severe test whether or not a person can treat correctly his or her merits and honor. There are often such people: when they have not achieved positive results in their work, they are rather prudent and modest; but when they have made certain honors by the party and the people, they often tend to claim credit for themselves and become arrogant and even use their merits as the capital to ask for high positions and rewards from the party and the people. These persons often regard the achievements and contributions in their work as the result of their personal endeavors, and they do not know that, without the leadership of the party, the efforts of the masses, and the support of the comrades, they could achieve little, even if they are competent and able themselves. If we think of the noble spirit of Comrade Zhu De who, though with seniority and immortal feats, was so modest, strict with himself, generous toward others, and cautious and conscientious in his work for the party and the people, should those comrades who claim credit and benefits for themselves, once some achievements have been made, not feel themselves ashamed? Comrade Zhu De often said that we communists were persons who were transforming the society and the world, and, therefore, what was there worth boasting of even if you had made the greatest achievements, when they were things you should have done? These words should become the motto of every communist. This is especially true of us old comrades who have a certain degree of merit and seniority and are more prone to these frailties. Therefore, we should be more sober-minded concerning the relations between the individual and the masses and between the individual and the party, guard against arrogance resulting from an unduly high opinion of our merits, follow the good example of Comrade Zhu De, enhance the level of party spirit, forever serve as the civil servants of the people, and take the lead in improving party style with our own model deeds.

The "Selected Works of Zhu De" is a precious spiritual asset of our party. An intensive and comprehensive study of the "Selected Works of Zhu De" and the works of other revolutionaries of the older generation is certain to give us additional great spiritual force, and to encourage the whole party, the army, and the people of the whole country to open up, in a better and more effective way, a new phase in the construction of our socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1102

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG DEMOCRATS' TRIP TO 1948 CPPCC RECALLED

HK191501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Qian Zhiqiang [6929 0037 0342]: "Recollections of Transporting Democrats to the Liberation Area To Attend the New CPPCC"]

[Text] When the situation of the liberation war developed rapidly in 1948, the CPC Central Committee decided to call a new CPPCC meeting on May Day which was met with an enthusiastic response by different quarters. From August onward, a large number of democrats entered the liberated area one after another, ready to attend the new CPPCC. At that time I was responsible for transporting democratic party members and advanced personages in Hong Kong to the liberated area to attend the new CPPCC. I was deeply impressed by the work as it still remains fresh in my memory.

1.

After the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek started a full-scale internal disturbance while further persecuting democrats and well known democratic figures. But some of them had been withdrawn to Hong Kong under the arrangements of Comrade Zhou Enlai. In the summer of 1948, I received a telegram in Dalian from him, in which he told me to get ready to go to Hong Kong, and that my work in Dalian would be taken over by Comrade Liu Ang. She soon arrived at Dalian from Sibo Po. Comrade Zhou Enlai had briefed her on her task before she departed. I, therefore, departed Dalian in early August for Pyongyang, Korea, via Dandong and Yalu Jiang Bridge. I rented a ship from a Soviet administrative office in Pyongyang and then went to Najin to board the "Po Er Ta Wa" [3134 3643 1044 3907], beginning my long voyage for my special mission.

Comrade Zhou Enlai told me to go to Hong Kong as special staff member of the general relief office in the liberated area. I was accompanied by some comrades, such as Zhu Hua, Xu Deming, and Chen Xinghua, who was a translator. As the trip from Najin to Hong Kong was very long, going by way of the Korea Strait, East China Sea, and Taiwan Strait, there was a possibility that our ship might encounter the KMT warships at any time. Therefore, we decided among ourselves to make up false identities and false names in order to deal with any unexpected situation. We decided that we could even disguise ourselves as crewmen if necessary when we entered the danger zone.

On our voyage out to Hong Kong, we were kept under surveillance by the KMT army and air forces, and we also experienced a tornado. There were times when KMT warplanes circled above us and even flew right past our ship; and we also encountered KMT warships. But they did not take any action. Perhaps this was because our ship was flying the Soviet flag. When our ship entered the Taiwan Strait, we met a tornado. Just ahead of the ship, I saw a tall pillar of water suddenly rising up and being spun fiercely to a great height. Facing these terrifying waves, I was both astonished and worried. But the tornado was fortunately some distance from our ship and we had already changed our course, so that we were able to avoid the attack.

The risks finally passed. When our ship was about to arrive in Hong Kong, I saw many ships at sea, which were flying flags of many different countries. The Hong Kong antismuggling patrol boats were shuttling around. In order to avoid attracting attention, I disguised myself as a boiler room crewman. I was disguised so well that even a friend could not recognize me. Only after the customs officers had inspected the ship did I change my clothes. We finally arrived safely in Hong Kong.

2.

When our ship arrived in Hong Kong, the Soviet side sent their people on a boat to contact us. As they had an office in Hong Kong and had been keeping in touch with our ship, they knew the arrival time of the "Po Er Ta Wa" well in advance and had informed our "Lian He Company" in Hong Kong. For the sake of convenience, I boarded their boat to go ashore. On the way, I was met by Comrades Yuan Chaojun and Liu Shu. After we went ashore, we went first to the "Lian He Company" to discuss the problems of unloading cargoes and to draw up plans for our future tasks. Then we contacted the CPC South China Sub-Bureau, which was then headed by Comrade Fong Fong. Comrade Pan Hannian was one of the leaders, responsible for the united front work. When I met Comrade Fong Fong at his home, Comrade Pan was also there. We were very happy to see one another. Then I briefed them on the situation in the liberated area and conveyed the instructions of the CPC Central Committee. In addition, they had already received a telegram from the CPC Central Committee. In addition, they had already received a telegram from the CPC Central Committee. We discussed the issue of transporting democrats to northern China and agreed that we had to plan well for transporting of democrats to the liberated area as it was an arduous task in which we bore heavy responsibility. In order to keep direct contact with the CPC Central Committee and Dalian, we established a radio station so that we could report to the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Zhou Enlai at any time, as well as informing Dalian.

There were many democrats in Hong Kong at that time who constantly kept in touch with our party organizations. Some of the specific links were the South China Sub-Bureau, and the Hong Kong Working Committee as well as comrades from other CPC organizations. As for when and who would be transported by sea, we made our decisions in accordance with the situation, such as the readiness of the democrats, loading of cargoes, political climate of Hong Kong, and contact work. By that time, comrades who worked in the "Lian He Company," such as Yang Lin, Yuan Chaojun, Liu Shu, Zhu Hua, Wang Huasheng, and Xu Deming, also joined our work.

We were responsible for transporting four groups of democrats to northern China. The democrats in each group were informed first by those people whom they usually got in touch with. Once there was a loaded cargo ship ready to return to the liberated area, they would be responsible for escorting the democrats on board the ship. Since the situation at that time was very confused, it was not easy to keep anything secret. Therefore, when we were going to convey the democrats, in particular those noted democrats, on board, we had to plan well in advance. We demanded that comrades who were responsible for making contact be smart and, in particular, make sure that they were not followed by secret agents. As for the route to board the ship, we had to investigate thoroughly in advance and to familiarize ourselves with the area which we would pass through. In addition, we agreed in advance on which way to take, via which streets; who would get in touch, how to handle the situation, and so on. Since the democrats were active in their social lives, and were widely known, we always arranged for them to go aboard after sunset in order to avoid being met by friends.

Through the efforts of our comrades and close coordination between the South China Sub-Bureau and the Hong Kong Working Committee, we finished the preparation work for transporting the first group of democrats to northern China in just a short time. The CPC Central Committee approved our action plan, and pointed out that since these were the first group of democrats, we had to keep it absolutely secret and ensure their safety, and if we encountered any enemy activity after departure, we had to report to them immediately.

Though many democrats prepared to go to the liberated area, it was inconvenient for us to make arrangements for too many of them in the first group. I remember that the democrats in this group included the revered Comrade Shen (Shen Junru), and Comrade Tan (Tan Pingshan), and Messrs Cai Tingkai and Zhang Bojun. They were accompanied by Comrade Zhang Hanfu and I sent Comrades Zhu Hua and Xu Deming to convey them on board.

On an afternoon toward the end of August that year, I rushed aboard to find out about the situation. I welcomed the revered Comrade Shen and others aboard in the evening. As the ship was anchored off-shore, they boarded it by sampan. The revered Comrade Shen was more than 70 years old by that time, and looked a bit more emaciated than when he was in Chongqing and Shanghai, but he walked with firm steps. Mr Tan Pingshan and I occasionally contacted each other when we were in Chongqing and we were very happy when we met this time. I told Tan: "We probably never thought that we would meet again here!" He held my hands firmly and said: "Right, right." Then we exchanged news of our situation since we had parted. When Mr Zhang Bojun climbed aboard by the rope ladder and raised his head, he was surprised and said: "So you are also here, old chap!" After my arrival in Hong Kong, I was so busy that we did not have any chance to meet. Therefore, he was surprised when we met unexpectedly this time.

After I went ashore and returned to my residence, I immediately reported to the CPC Central Committee and Dalian about the departure of this group of democrats. Then I anxiously waited for any information after the ship had departed. It was only on the 8th day that I received a telegram from Comrade

Liu Ang in Dalian, which said: "The ship has arrived in Najin, Korea safely, and the CPC Central Committee has already sent Comrade Li Fuchun to make a special trip to receive them. They have departed for Harbin." Now, I could put my heart at ease.

3.

After the first group of democrats arrived safely in northern China, Comrade Liu Ang and others rented another Soviet freighter in Dalian to ship the export products from the liberated area to Hong Kong and to transport the second group of democrats and necessary supplies back to the liberated area.

Though our main job was to transport the democrats in those days, we had to use economic trading as our cover, and we had to send goods and materials which the liberated area lacked from Hong Kong to that area. Therefore, we reorganized and expanded the "Lian He Company" in Hong Kong, and rented some larger offices in Pedder House in Queen's Road. In our discussion, some comrades and I said: "We must give the company a new name. But while it cannot be too obvious, it must also be meaningful." I suggested: "Let us call it the Hua Run Company [China Resources Company]. The character Hua comes from Zhonghua, meaning China; Run comes from Mao Runzhi [Mao Zedong's alias], representing our party. The whole name thus means that the company is a party-run trading company." Thus, the company was named "Hua Run Company" and was managed by Yang Lin. The CPC Central Committee later appointed me as chairman of the board of the company. In mid-October, the freighter which Dalian had rented arrived in Hong Kong. On its arrival, however, the ship collided with another vessel, grounded in the gulf, and needed to be repaired on the spot. Since we had fixed the itinerary with the democrats, we had to rent another ship which was flying the Norwegian flag to sail to the liberated area. Therefore, it was not until late October that we saw the second group of democrats off. I remember that this group of democrats included Guo Moruo, Ma Xulun, Xu Guangping and her son, Chen Qiyou, Sha Qianli, Huan Xiang, Cao Mengjun, Han Liancheng, and Feng Yufong. They were accompanied by Lian Guan and Hu Sheng and I sent Wang Huasheng aboard to escort them.

As this ship cast anchor at Dadonggou [1129 2639 3297] between Dalian and Dandong, to let passengers go ashore, Guo Moruo and others boarded a boat to go ashore. They were received by responsible comrades from the northeast China Bureau and traveled to Harbin via Dandong. Later, we heard that the son of Xu Guangping, Zhou Haiying, was a radio amateur. When he was aboard the ship, he assembled a radio which received the news broadcast by XINHUA News Agency about the liberation of Shenyang. Everyone was very happy on hearing the news and they held a warm celebration in the recreation room. The celebration programs were suggested by Guo Moruo and Cao Mengjun. The room was filled with the joy of victory as some of them were singing, dancing, reciting, and telling stories.

The third group consisted of the largest number of democrats. They numbered 30 people, including comrades from our party. Mr Li Jishen, chairman of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, was a member of the group to go to northern China. Thus, the CPC Central Committee was deeply concerned about this group and the instructions Comrade Zhou Enlai sent by telegram were more specific and well-planned. He sent a telegram to Comrades Feng Xuan and Liu Ang in Dalian in advance and said: As this group of democrats is going to depart for northern China, you must negotiate with the Soviet departments concerned in Dalian and rent their ship, which must pull in to shore in Dalian harbor. After their arrival, you must make arrangements for them to lodge in the best hotels in Dalian, reserve single hotel rooms for the leaders of democratic parties, and ensure their safety. You have to organize a reception dinner, and ask the Dalian City CPC Committee to help you do the reception work well. He even gave explicit instructions on matters such as seating arrangements for the dinner. He also said: As it is very cold in northern China, you have to arrange for fur coats, hats, leather boots, and so on.

Dalian was administered by the Soviet armed forces in those days. The piers for ships to pull in to shore were divided into those for military use and civilian use. The military piers provided deep water berth so that ships of 10,000 tons displacement could berth there. But the piers were not open and ships from other countries were forbidden to enter the harbor. Though we rented a Soviet ship--the "A Er Dan" [7093 3643 0030], we were not allowed to unload cargoes at the piers without their consent. We were finally granted permission by the Soviet party after Comrade Feng Xuan had negotiated with them. In order to accomplish our task successfully, Comrade Liu Ang specially invited the captain, chief officer, and others to come to dinner just before they departed from Dalian. He told them: "On this round-trip sailing, there will be many people coming aboard to sail back here besides those loaded cargoes. So please take care of them." The captain said while he was eating: "Please put your heart at ease. Since the ship has been rented to you, it will be at your disposal and we will do our best to help your work." After two groups of democrats had departed Hong Kong for northern China, the outside world paid close attention to the situation. Some Hong Kong officials even visited the "Hua Run Company" after October on the pretext of discussing business. In these circumstances, we decided to have the democrats of the third group board the ship at midnight on Boxing Day. This was because Hong Kong was greatly influenced by Western culture and it usually had holidays to celebrate Christmas, which was a favorable chance for our action.

Other democrats among this group included Mao Dun and his wife, Zhu Yunshan, Zhang Naiqi, Peng Zeming, Wang Shaoao, Liu Yazi, Ma Yinchu, Hong Shen, Jian Bozhan, Shi Fuliang, Mei Gongbin, Sun Qimeng, Wu Mao Sun, and Li Mingxin. They were accompanied by Comrade Li Jiaren with Comrades Gong Yinbing and Lu Xuzhang assisting him, and I sent Comrade Xu Deming to convey them on board.

Mr Li Jishen was a highly influential personage. He kept close contact with us while frequently getting in touch with the Hong Kong authorities and the

United States. As the KMT was disintegrating, various kinds of reactionary political forces tried to win him over so as they could have the capital for political struggle. Some people tried to influence him and said: You cannot go to the liberated area or you will have no freedom there; and others wanted to make use of his prestige and influence for their plan of "dividing the country into two administrations by Cheng Jiang." For example, Bai Chongxi wrote him a personal letter and sent a high-ranking KMT official to rush to Hong Kong. His purpose was outwardly to ask the revered Mr Li to come to Wuhan in order to "direct important matters," but was inwardly to try vainly to win him over and to use him as camouflage in order to "divide the country into two administrations by Cheng [words indistinct] between the Guangxi faction and the CPC. Under these complicated circumstances, it was very difficult for Mr Li to leave Hong Kong smoothly. We had originally arranged for him to travel north with the first group of democrats, but the plan was cancelled due to the specific conditions at that time, and He Xiangning had done some work on the matter. On a winter day in 1948, Mr Wu Maosun asked Li Jishen, He Xiangning, Zhu Yunshan, Mei Gongbin, Chen Shaoxian, and Chen Cishen to come to dinner. He Xiangning told Mr Li after dinner: Jishen, you'd better leave here as soon as possible. For one thing the situation calls for it, for another, it is for the sake of your safety. In order to set his mind at rest, we made appropriate arrangements for his family and arranged with some people in the KMT Revolutionary Committee who were close friends of his to go with him. After this had been done, Mr Li decided to go to northern China with Zhu Yunshan, Wu Maosun, Mei Gongbin, and Li Mingxin. It was not until more than 10 days after Mr Li had left Hong Kong that a high-ranking official sent by Bai Chongxi arrived there, and he felt greatly disappointed when he discovered that Mr Li had already gone.

The time for boarding the ship was the night of 26 December as scheduled. For the sake of safety and in order to avoid being spied on, the democrats who were going to leave did not know in advance whom they would accompany and each of them went his own way to board the ship. Some of them went aboard after they stayed at their friends' homes; some went aboard after they had stayed in hotel rooms for a long time; and others moved [to another] house but left their luggage in their former houses, so that we could send our people to collect it and bring it aboard. Since the democrats did not bring any personal luggage, there was no sign to show that they were going to travel afar. They were later conveyed aboard ship by our comrades after they arrived at the agreed meeting places. In order to confuse the outside world, Mr Li Jishen even attended a dinner party held by Deng Wenzhao on the night of his departure. The party was also attended by Zhu Yunshan, Wu Maosun, Mei Gongbin, Li Mingxin, and Chen Cisheng; and they were accompanied by Old He Xiangning. They went aboard by boat right after the party was over. It could however, even easily attract others' attention if they boarded the Soviet freighter directly. Therefore, they brought some food and wine, pretending that they were on a boat outing in order to confuse others. Only after they had cruised on the sea among some foreign ships for more than an hour, did they approach the Soviet freighter. Li Jishen was surprised when he boarded the ship and saw many familiar faces. We arranged for him specially to occupy the captain's cabin together with Zhu Yunshan and Li Mingxin, so that they would not appear publicly and could avoid customs inspections. Among the democrats in this

group, some people were wearing Western-style clothes and were disguised as managers while some were wearing mandarin jackets over long gowns or wore ordinary clothes, and pretended that they were merchants heading to north-eastern China for business. Therefore, they had complete sets of shipping lists in their pockets. In addition, they even prepared some stories in advance in order to deal with the questions which would be raised during inspection. The ship had still not arrived at Dalian more than 10 days after departure and we were all worried. We only found out through the Soviet administrative office that it was off the coast of Qingdao sailing at a speed of only 6 nautical miles per hour, because it encountered head winds and one of its engines had broken down. We felt very anxious for the next few days until it passed through Qingdao waters, when we could put our hearts at ease.

The ship finally arrived at Dalian on the 12th day, that is, on the morning of 7 January 1949. The CPC Central Committee sent Comrades Li Funchun and Zheng Tianwen on a special trip to receive them. In addition, they also invited Mr Zhu Xuefan to go with them. Other comrades who received the democrats included the responsible comrades from Dalian City CPC Committee. They arranged city and factory visits for them in Dalian and then the diplomats travelled to Harbin via Shenyang, by train.

The fourth group of democrats departed Hong Kong in March 1949 for Tianjin, as that city had already been liberated by that time. Democrats among the group were Huang Yanpei and his wife, Sheng Pihua and his son Sheng Kangnian, Yu Zhenhuan, and so on, who were escorted by Comrade Liu Xu.

Most of the representatives of the democratic parties and advanced patriots who attended the preparatory session of the new CPPCC from Hong Kong were mainly in these four groups, which arrived in the northern and northeastern liberated areas safely one after another during the period between August 1948 and March 1949. Furthermore, there were also some democrats who entered the liberated area through other links and by other ways.

The preparatory session of the new CPPCC was originally planned to be held in Harbin. But later the situation was rapidly developing and our army successively won the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, the Beijing-Tianjin Campaign, and the Huai-Hai Campaign, which were the three major battles for liberating Beijing peacefully. Our army later crossed the Cheng Jiang and liberated Nanjiang as well as a large area surrounding it with the momentum of an avalanche. Therefore, the time for opening the new CPPCC in Beijing was ripe and the preparatory session was finally held in June 1949 in Beijing. The formal session was held in September, and approved the "Common Program" and elected the state leadership. From then on, the New China rose like a morning sun and stood loftily and firmly on the east of the world.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PREPARES FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 83 p 1

[Article by Ding Kang and Xiao Ming: "Pay Close Attention to Rotation Training of Party Members and Prepare Well for Party Rectification"]

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in Shanghai must intensify the pressing task to continue grasping well party members education and continue to use the revised party constitutions as the principal contents for education to complete rotation training of party members in the majority of units before September and prepare well for party rectification. This was requested by the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Party Committee in a meeting held yesterday (24 May) afternoon to exchange work experience on party members education in Shanghai.

Leadership Takes the Initiative, Pushing Forward at All Levels

Party organization representatives from four organizations including the Jing-an District Fruits and Products Company introduced their experience individually. Comrades of the general party branch of the Jing-an District Fruits and Sundries Company introduced experiences of how in developing party members education they gave top priority to party cadres education, emphasized leadership initiative, and let the leadership at one level lead the next level, thus effectively promoting party members education and successful experience in various kinds of works. Comrades of the First Commerce Bureau spoke on how under the circumstances of the bureau system's many basic-units, with the scattered and large number of party members, and schools, the limited space and facilities of its party, they adopted forms of education [programs] jointly operated by the bureau and its stations, and party committees at two levels of the company to ensure the quality and appropriate progress of party members education. This bureau has nearly 5,000 party members within its system. If all of them are collectively put into the bureau's rotation training, it would take 5 years to complete [their education]. Under the joint education [program] held at two levels as currently adopted, it is expected that by this October all [5,000] party members in principle will have gone through one rotation training. Comrades from the Third District Party Committee of Shanggang told how they used the new party constitutions as a weapon in self-education in leading party members to study the experience of the Party Committee of Changling Oil Refinery, Hunan Province, in strengthening the education of

"neutral status" party members; how they seriously analyzed the characteristics of the Third District's "neutral status" party members, and made the majority of party members in "neutral status" raise their individual awareness by relating themselves to practicality, exhibiting performance, discussing perils and harms, learning to be progressive, finding out causes, bringing investigation into contrast, and launching criticism and self-criticism. In the meeting, committee comrades of the Shanghai Compressor Company also talked about their adoption of means to analyze typical cases, their gain and awareness concerning all cadres and party members. The party committees from seven units of the Petroleum Chemical Engineering Company's Gaoqiao main office and others delivered written reports.

An Issue of Paramount Importance Is To Grasp Well Party Rectification

Yesterday's meeting to exchange experience reviewed the education of party members in Shanghai during the past 6 months. Since the national party members' education works conference sponsored by the Central Organization and Propaganda Departments last November, and leadership cadre's meeting sponsored by the municipal party committee in December in which [means of] transmission and deployment were implemented, party committees at all levels have showed particular concerns, widely adopted short-term rotation training, organized party members to seriously study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new party constitution, and attained certain accomplishments. Party members in general reflected that through this study they have further strengthened their faith in communism, established a philosophy to serve the people, eliminated the influence of the "left" ideology, clearly set forth the criteria for party members, and accomplished remarkable results. It is predicted that before the end of September this year, rotation training for party members in most units of the city will be completed.

The meeting felt that the Central Committee's decision to launch in stages and in groups in a 3-year period, an overall rectification of party discipline and organizations is a big event affecting the results of Four Modernizations, an important policy measure pivotal to achieving party rectification and taking a turn for the better, and a crucial issue of paramount importance for the entire party. The situation, mission, and internal problems in our party are somewhat different from party rectifications in the past. Consequently, party rectification must begin with present realities as its point of departure. First, it is necessary to grasp well party members education. Grasping well party members education is an important ideological preparation prior to rectifying the party; it is also a key link to doing well party rectification. We must certainly grasp the education of party members firmly, carefully, thoroughly, and effectively.

Face Issues, Educate Party Members

The meeting called on party committees at all levels in furthering party members education to first grasp well [aspects of] study amidst the leadership cadres and party members, and party members and cadres of leading organizations; to continue conscientiously doing well investigation and research; to carefully analyze ideological situations within the party, and to truly

control the pulse of party members so as to accomplish the goals in education. Party members education should concentrate itself to solving three key issues: 1) Solve the issues of political line, adhere to the four basic principles, politically maintain consistency with the Central Party [line]. 2) Solve the issue of party members serving the people wholeheartedly. 3) Solve the issue of party disciplines and of the unhealthy vitality in party organizations. It is imperative to have democratic centralism, a normal political life, and party life; to continuously grasp well party members education on "neutral status," party members and do well the ideological transformation process of party members who committed errors; and to unite collective rotation training and regular education.

A large scale symposium of outstanding party members and advanced representatives of party branches in Shanghai will be held before "1 July" this year. The meeting called on all party members in Shanghai to positively compete in activities to become advanced and progressive elements and use practical actions to welcome the convention of this large scale symposium.

Yesterday's meeting to exchange experience was presided over by Wu Jian, vice chairman of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee; Ye Shangzhi, vice chairman of the Organization Department of the municipal party committee gave a speech. Participants included responsible persons of party committees from various departments, offices, districts, counties, bureaus, universities and vocational institutions, scientific and research institutes, and party schools, as well as responsible persons of party committees from some companies, factories, street organizations, communes and propaganda departments totaling more than 1,800 people.

12375
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EAST REGION

SHANDONG TO REFORM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Vice Governor Calls on Cadres To Do a Good Job on Organizational Reform To Meet the Needs of Four Modernizations"]

[Text] At the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held on 25 May, Li Zhen, vice governor of Shandong Province, gave a "Report on Issues Concerning the Organizational, Structural Reform of the Provincial Government."

Vice Governor Li's report consisted of three parts: 1) basic guidelines, guiding ideology, and the main contents of the reform; 2) plans and actual implementation situations of the provincial government organizational reform; 3) several tasks to be continuously carried on well.

In the report, Vice Governor Li said that to achieve the grand goals of four modernizations, there must be an administrative mechanism characterized by organization competency, high work efficiency, close contact with the masses, and being free from bureaucratic practices. In the midst of our administrative organizations at all levels, however, there have prevailed for a long period of time drawbacks in excessive concentration of power, keeping of concurrent and side jobs, duplication of offices, ambiguity of duty responsibilities, overstaffing, and low work efficiency. [These drawbacks] severely hampered developments of various undertakings. For this reason we must resolutely adhere to the socialist line. To achieve four modernizations we must reform currently existing organizational systems. Organizational reform, to a certain extent, is a revolution. Using revolutionary spirit to deal with this tremendous reform, is our basic guideline. On the basis of this basic guideline, the general leading ideology we have deliberated and ascertained is that the reform should be beneficial to thoroughly carrying out the party guideline, and policy, and broadly creating a new outlook in socialist modernization. The reform should be beneficial to strengthening and improving party leadership, to fulfilling the revolutionizing, rejuvenating, mastering of intellectual works and to specializing the work of leading groups. It should be beneficial to developing the function of administrative departments, making it capable of solving problems independently and responsibly; to overcoming bureaucratism, and raising work efficiency. It should call for placing emphasis on reducing departmental entanglements, leadership procedures,

the keeping of concurrent and side jobs, and nonprofessional staff. At the same time, the reform should be closely coordinated with the reform of the cadre system, implementing them in step with each other. The organizational reform is aimed chiefly at solving the following problems: 1) Simplify organizational levels and reduce staff. This is one of the main purposes of the organizational reform. 2) Select the worthy, appoint the capable, prepare and build well leading groups at all levels. This is the most important link [to organizational reform]. 3) Conscientiously do well tasks related to the retirement of old cadres and the placement of semi-retired persons in second-line positions. 4) Do well cadres' rotation training and improve the quality of the entire cadre ranks. 5) Clearly define the division of responsibility and labor, and improve leadership style and work methods.

Vice Governor Li said that on the basis of the above guidelines and guiding ideology, through repeated deliberations and discussions at all levels from top to bottom, and on the basis of a unified understanding, we investigated and worked out reform plans of provincial government's organizations. The general reform plans are: Provincial work units are to be adjusted and cut down from the prereform figure of 66 to 38; for a reduction of 28 units or 42.4 percent. At present, adjustment and merging of organizations are generally underway; the election of most of the new leading groups of all departments have been determined; the size of staff in all departments has been authorized, and the task of the initial stage of reform has basically been completed. After simplification and reduction of the working units of provincial governmental organizations, staff personnel will be reduced to 3,800 (not including security and judicial departments) from its originally authorized 7,300, for a reduction of about 40 percent; only then can problems such as overstaffed organizations, clustered departments, and duplication of administrative structures begin to be solved. The number of positions and the knowledge of leading groups at all levels, and age configuration have also shown some prominent changes. Particularly noteworthy are reduction in side-jobs being held, educational level has been prominently raised, and the average age has been lowered. According to statistics of 20 work units which have been reformed, the number of chiefs and vice heads of departments and bureaus, and chairpersons and vice chairpersons total 94 persons, a reduction of 86 persons as compared with the original staff of the leading group. Their average age is 50.7, a reduction of 7.4 years compared with that of the original leading groups. The [ratio of staff] with college and/or professional school education has been raised to 44.7 percent from 12.3 percent. After adjustment of the leading groups at all levels, new blood has been brought into the leading groups at all levels. Large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres with ability and integrity in the prime of their lives are taking up new leading posts. At present, all provincial government organizations have taken or are in the midst of taking on a new look and an enlivening atmosphere.

Vice Governor Li said that viewed from the initial step of provincial government organizations reform, we have already attained a great victory. However, viewed from the goals of reaching improved work style and raising work efficiency, our work has only just begun. Therefore, we should continue to exert our efforts. At present, we should grasp and do well the following tasks: 1) Endeavor to complete the mission of reducing staff personnel. After the

staff is fixed, all departments must resolutely abide by it, seriously study and put it into effect, earnestly reduce their staff, ensure the completion of reform, and absolutely not allow practices of trickery and deception.

2) Continue doing well placement work for old cadres, make all retired old cadres find proper settlement, so that they can happily live their lives, write and complete the writing of their individual revolution histories.

3) Grasp the undertaking of conducting cadres' rotation training. Enhance the political and professional quality of the entire cadre ranks so as to meet the demands of modernizations. 4) Define clearly the scope of professional responsibilities, improve leadership systems and leadership methods, and gradually establish a work responsibility system. Henceforth, everything should be clearly set, planned out, and seriously executed accordingly as to the scope of departmental responsibilities and how to complete the prescribed work mission in accordance with quality and quantity. Work personnel of all provincial government organizations, the leading cadres in particular, should all inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, fully develop individual subjective initiative and conscientiously and responsibly do well the work of his/her own area within the range of his/her professional responsibility in the spirit of being responsible to the State and to the people.

12375
CSO: 4005/951

SOUTHWEST REGION

ZHU'S 'PEOPLE'S ARMY' LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLE URGED

HK190521 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zhixiu [1728 6896 4423]: "Adhere to the Principle of the People's Army in Leading Troops"]

[Text] Following the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the "Selected Works of Zhu De" has been published. This is another important event in the political life of armymen and civilians throughout the country. The publication of the "Selected Works of Zhu De," which supplied an important document to the broad masses of commanders, fighters, and militiamen for the study of Mao Zedong Thought, the historical experience of our army building, and the revolutionary practice of Comrade Zhu De, will play an important role in guiding our army to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize itself.

Comrade Zhu De was one of the founders of our army and an outstanding leader of our party, our army, and our country. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, he made outstanding contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, and rendered indelible meritorious services to the building of the people's army, and the theory as well as practice of the people's war. In particular, his application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to sum up the experiences of our army, and his proposal of the principle of the people's army in leading troops, played an important historical role in the consolidation, expansion, and development of our army, and the victory of the people's war. These principles are still of important practical significance in guiding us to make a success of managing and educating the units, carrying out ideological and political work, and strengthening unity between officers and men.

The principles of leading troops advanced by Comrade Zhu De were the concentrated embodiment of the intrinsic quality of the people's army. Under these principles, our army evolved a glorious tradition of "respecting the cadres, cherishing the soldiers, and officers and men uniting as one." This was the source of strength which enabled our army to defeat powerful enemies both at home and abroad, surmount all kinds of difficulties and hardships, and always maintain an invincible position. Today, in studying the principles of leading troops developed by Comrade Zhu De, we should in the light of the new circumstances, conditions, and features, emphasize paying close attention to the following points:

1.

The principle of officers and men uniting as one. This is a basic criterion distinguishing the people's army from other armies. This is also a basic problem we must solve in leading troops. Comrade Zhu De, in the article "On the Front of the Liberated Areas," brilliantly expounded the two different characters of armies as well as the two basically different methods of leading troops. The rulers of nonpeople and antipeople armies regard the enlisted men as their slaves. Because their basic interests are in conflict, the officers must try to control the soldiers, practice an obscurantist policy on the soldiers, adopt a set of extremely uncivilized methods of leading troops, draw up an absolutely autocratic and brutal system of absolute obedience, suppress, bully and beat the men, and even send spies to keep watch on them. They even murder their own men so as to cow them into submission and have their own way. However, the basic interests of the officers and men of the people's army are completely identical, and the human dignity of officers and men is equal. Our fighters serve in the army for the sake of the people, and not for the sake of becoming officers. We have strict disciplines, but they are drawn up for the sake of safeguarding the revolution and the interests of the people, and established on the basis of consciousness. Therefore, our principle of leading troops is to regard the soldiers as conscious fighters. This is an extremely important principle in leading troops. The two different methods of leading troops are determined by the two different characters of the armies. The moment the rulers of the antipeople armies slacken their suppression of the soldiers and allow them to understand the truth and to become wise, they will forsake the darkness and cross over to the bright side. The reactionary rulers will have no means of controlling their armies. If the leading cadres of the people's army do not adhere to the principle of officers and men uniting as one, treat people with the comradely attitude to equality, state reasons clearly, and convince people by reasoning, but either consciously or unconsciously adopt the coercive and mandatory methods of reactionary armies, the initiative of the fighters will be constrained, and contradictions will appear between the officers and men. If such contradictions are not promptly resolved, they will develop, and, under given conditions, may even be transformed into resistant contradictions. What we must point out in particular is that some of our cadres lack the attitude of treating people equally. They invariably feel that I am a cadre and you are a fighter, I control you and you are controlled by men, and you must do as I say. Some of the cadres lack a democratic style, and they only want the fighters to respect them but they do not respect the fighters. They criticize and reprimand the fighters at every turn, but when they hear the criticisms and views of the fighters, they will think their dignity has been violated, lose their temper, and fly into a rage. Some of the cadres do not treat the fighters equally without discrimination. They are close to some but distant to others, show favoritism to obedient fighters with good results who pander to them, and treat coldly those who are fond of making suggestions, who have made mistakes, or whose results cannot catch up for the time being. All these are in violation of the principle of officers and men uniting as one. This is a direct reason why there is no unity between the officers and men and why work has not been properly carried out in some of the units. All our cadres should use Comrade Zhu De's exposition regarding

the two kinds of armies and the two methods of leading troops to judge their own problems in leading troops, and thereby solve the problem of the basic attitude of correctly dealing with the fighters.

2.

The principle of setting an example. In the article "On Issues in Training and Leading Troops," Comrade Zhu De quoted this ancient saying: "One who fights at the head of his men and shares their joys and sorrows will become a great soldier." He then emphatically pointed out, "The cadres in the Red Army are all great soldiers. They are all able to fight at the head of their men and to share their joys and sorrows." Setting an example and fighting at the head of the men are the intrinsic qualities of the people's army. When Comrade Zhu De arrived at Jinggangshan, we had only a few infant regiments. However, the story of Army Commander Zhu, with a straw hat on his head, wearing a pair of straw sandals, taking the lead in hauling grain up the mountain had been spread far and wide among the people of Jinggangshan. The intrinsic qualities of the communists as well as the exemplary pace-setting role of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries proved that the Red Army was a people's army, and this was also what distinguished the two basically different characters of our army and other armies. The army commander taking the lead in hauling grain not only heightened the morale of the Red Army, but also touched the masses living in the vicinity of Jinggangshan. The masses organized themselves to carry grain up the mountain, actively supported the Red Army, and smashed the attempt of the Kuomintang reactionaries' plot to bottle up the Red Army. The cadres' setting an example was a wordless command, and the most contagious as well as convincing ideological mobilization. The cultivation of the combat style of a company depends primarily on the cadres. If the company and platoon leaders move quickly and are the first to assemble on the parade ground, the fighters will not be slow and tardy. This also applies to training. If the company, platoon, and squad leaders can set an example, express themselves well, and give demonstrations, they can use their rich political enthusiasm and proficient military skill to lead and influence the fighters, and there is no training that cannot be successfully carried out. Famous combat hero Wei Liaguo was an outstanding model during the liberation war, and he was a company leader. He bravely and steadily kept on perfecting his skill in battle and became a crack shot. He also set strict demands on the fighters and took advantage of the lulls between battles to train a group of sharpshooters. "There are no poor soldiers under a good general." This is a good summarization of the exemplary vanguard role of our army cadres. The fine traditions of our army are not merely based on words, but, more importantly, on the actions of the cadres. The prestige of the cadres also cannot be established by their positions, it must be developed by their exemplary actions. Some of the comrades, the moment they become cadres, immediately take on official airs, become short-tempered and lazy, and disdain manual labor. Some even take the lead in violating discipline. This is no good. If a cadre asks the fighters to do things he cannot do himself, how can his words carry weight? If a cadre does not have the confidence and obedience of the fighters, how can he lead the unit to create a new situation? Therefore, cadres setting an example is a major issue having a bearing on unit building. Leading members at all levels should regard

setting an example and fighting at the head of the men as an important principle for examining, assessing and promoting cadres.

3.

The principle of showing concern for and cherishing the fighters. In the principles of leading troops, Commander in Chief Zhu gave very careful and thoughtful consideration to showing concern for the livelihood and hardships of the fighters. He put forward concrete demands for properly managing the affairs of the company units, making a success of production, running mess halls, paying attention to hygiene, visiting those on the sick list, nursing the wounded, holding cultural and entertainment activities, and organizing studies. He was full of deep revolutionary affection for the fighters. He not only demanded that the cadres must always show concern for and cherish the fighters, but he also earnestly practiced what he advocated. In June 1936, when the Second Red Army and the Fourth Front Army joined forces in Ganzi, the units were extremely worn out after the long arduous journey and continuous fighting. Comrade Zhu De, together with Comrades Liu Bocheng, He Long, and Ren Bishi, visited the men and, under the extremely difficult circumstances, still made arrangements for a mutton dinner for everybody and organized entertainments during the meal. This greatly heartened the units. After arriving at Yanan, when I was studying in the Chinese people's anti-Japanese military and political college and taking part in the guerrilla war, Commander in Chief Zhu often joined us in ball games, and acted as a referee when the fighters played. In spite of the fact that material life was very hard at that time, the commander in chief, with the heart of a revolutionary and the spirit of revolutionary optimism, used his ideas and actions of showing concern for and cherishing the fighters to influence and educate the fighters and to become one with them, and the morale of the troops was very high. These beautiful memories are still recalled with nostalgia by our elderly comrades today. However, this fine tradition was for a long time destroyed by the Ling Biao-Jiang Qing clique. Even now, there are still some cadres who regard showing concern for the livelihood and hardships of the fighters as "a minor matter in life." They indulge more in big and idle talk, and do very little in the way of solving actual problems. Some people think more of their own families than of the hardships of the fighters, and are indifferent to their difficulties. Some even bully and beat the fighters, and this has given rise to numerous ideological problems. Whether or not one shows concern for the growth and progress as well as the livelihood and hardships of the fighters is a question of whether or not one is conscientiously responsible to the revolution and to the people. The people send their children to the units and place great hope in the units. We must hold ourselves responsible to the people, show solicitude for the physical and mental health of the fighters, and be concerned with their livelihood, hardships, and safety. We must always understand what they are thinking about, listen to their demands, show concern for their sufferings, and do what we can to help them solve actual difficulties. There are six things we must do. They are: Think with our minds, speak with our mouths, listen with our ears, observe with our eyes, move with our feet and work with our hands, and always have the wellbeing of the fighters at heart. We must make a success of agricultural

sideline production, and actively improve the food of the company units. We must make a success of environmental and food hygiene, and properly carry out the work of preventing and treating diseases. When a fighter is sick, we must prepare dietary food for him, and the company cadre must personally visit him. We must constantly acquaint ourselves with the family conditions of the fighters, and if they have any special difficulties at home, we must try to give them preferential treatment. We must make a success of cultural, entertainment, and sports activities, and set up libraries as well as various types of evening schools to enrich the spiritual lives of the fighters. In short, we must enable the fighters to feel the warmth of the revolutionary community in everyday life. In this way, the affection between the cadres and fighters will develop. They will have peace of mind and higher enthusiasm, and will also be easier to lead.

4.

The principle of strict demand and patient persuasion. We must be strict in leading troops, this has all along been stressed by our army. Comrade Zhu De said: "Without strict discipline, the leading of troops will not be good." "All the things we stipulate must be carried out. This is our discipline. If all act in accordance with the methods stipulated, there will be system and order." Through the ages, all combat-worthy troops have enforced strict discipline. As for our army, it is even more necessary to have strict discipline. Without strict discipline, there will be no uniform action, and we will not be able to score a victory. Particularly under the condition of modern warfare, because of the highly modernized military equipment and the greater mobility of the units, conditions in the battlefield change very quickly. Without strict discipline, it is impossible for tens of thousands of troops to take action at a given order. This requires strict training and control in peacetime so that the fighters can cultivate the habit of consciously observing discipline. At present, a conspicuous problem among our units is that neither the demands nor the system of implementing service regulations and other rules and regulations are strict. The causes which brought on numerous accidents arising from administrative negligence are related to this. However, strict demands do not mean mandatory orders, otherwise they will make matters worse. Especially in leading troops under the new historical condition, we must more than ever adhere to patient and persuasive education. Because of the higher cultural standard of the fighters at present, they stress democracy and reason, value self-esteem and feelings, and submit to reason but not to pressure. Some of our cadres have not studied these characteristics of the fighters thoroughly enough, and although they have the desire to lead the units well, because their methods are simplistic, things invariably go contrary to their wishes. Naturally, advocating persuasive education does not mean that we negate necessary criticisms and disciplinary measures, or that we should adopt a policy of noninterference and accommodation. The enforcing of discipline is also a kind of education, and the ultimate means of education. When enforcing discipline, we must proceed cautiously, make sure of facts, and punish in an appropriate manner. We must also repeatedly carry out proper ideological work, so that the comrades who made mistakes will realize their mistakes, sincerely mend their ways, and become good comrades. Therefore, we not only must set strict demands in leading troops, but we must also properly carry out patient and painstaking ideological and educational work.

Under the new historical condition, how to inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the people's army, and to lead the troops well, is an important lesson in our army building. We must conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Zhu De," and study and solve this question. In accordance with Comrade Zhu De's principles of leading troops, the elderly comrades must study the new conditions, solve the new problems, and make a success of passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example, so that the fine traditions of our army can pass on from generation to generation. The broad masses of cadres must draw wisdom and nourishment from Commander in Chief Zhu's principles of leading troops, earnestly practice what he advocated, carry forward and enhance the fine traditions of our army, establish united and intimate internal relations between the officers and men, and make their own contributions for building a modern and regular army.

CSO: 4005/1115

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING PLA FORMULATES DENG 'WORKS' STUDY PLANS

HK150404 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] The central study group of the Kunming PLA Units CPC Committee has studied and discussed in connection with reality the passages on rectification in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The group has formulated a three-phase plan for studying this book: 1) reading the whole book; 2) organizing study of focal points and discussions on special topics; 3) organizing regular study in connection with the reality of work and thinking. Since 2 July, they have set aside time to read the whole book and have also held three sessions of study and discussion. On 11 August, the members of the CPC committee concentrated on appreciating Comrade Deng Xiaoping's basic viewpoint on rectification and held discussions in connection with reality.

Many comrades said in their speeches: Without the rectification in 1975 and afterwards, there could not be such a good situation now in our party and state. As far as the Kunming PLA Units are concerned, without rectification we could not have won victory in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam or the achievements today in revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. Rectification was not only important in the particular conditions of 1975; it remains important now and will continue to be important in the future.

Kunming PLA Units Commander Zhang Zhixiu said, in connection with the reality of army building: rectification is long-term work which must be regularly undertaken. People in the PLA change every year and new ideological problems are always cropping up, so rectification must be grasped every year.

Political commissar Xie Zhenhua gave a lecture and also assigned the topic for the whatevers and reestablish the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

CSO: 4005/1115

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN GOVERNMENT HOLDS FIRST PLENARY MEETING

HK140349 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial People's Government held its first enlarged plenary meeting from 11 to 13 August. The central items on the agenda consisted of studying instructions contained in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and issued by leading central comrades on improving work style and efficiency in the organs, and discussing and studying the question of creating a new situation in government work, with new thinking and work style.

Governor Pu Chaozhu spoke on this question at the meeting. Reviewing the province's economic situation, he said: This has been a year of many disasters and difficulties for Yunnan. The weather has been abnormal, and the cold spells, drought, and floods have rarely been exceeded. Despite these frequent and serious natural disasters, the series of rural economic policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee are popular and have mobilized the peasants' initiative in fighting the disasters. Good news, exceeding our expectations, of bumper harvests reaped while fighting disasters has kept coming in. Total output of the spring-harvested grain was 24.8 percent higher than last year. Simao, Xishuang Banna, Baoshan, and Yuxi, the main early rice areas, have increased production compared with last year. The spring-sown grain and the corn crops are growing well, and there are hopes of higher output than last year.

Total industrial output value in the first half of the year was 10.6 percent higher than in the same period last year. The development proportions of light and heavy industry were relatively well balanced. Industrial growth in the first half of the year was achieved under the difficult circumstances of serious energy shortage, insufficient raw material supplies, and many inadequacies in railroad transport capacity.

Thanks to the good momentum of continued growth in industrial and agricultural production, financial revenue rose by 3.6 percent compared with the same period of last year.

In his speech, Governor Pu Chaozhu put forward six main points [words indistinct] realities: 1) formulate a long-term plan for achieving quadruplication in 20 years; 2) formulate as early as possible the province's national economic and social development plans for 1984; 3) implement the spirit of the central

work conference, resolutely implement the principle of concentrating finances and materials to ensure key construction work, grasp enterprise consolidation, improve enterprise quality, and truly shift our economic work onto the track of centering on improving economic results; 4) deal hard blows at criminal elements of all types, straighten out social order, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social order, so as to ensure the smooth progress of modernization; 5) strengthen education work, and formulate a plan for exploiting talent; 6) in the second half of the year we must devise correct policy decisions regarding a number of problems of principle and policy related to economic and social development in the whole province, after carrying out deepgoing investigation and study and repeated demonstrations, and institute the necessary reforms and readjustments.

Governor Pu Chaozhu said: In carrying out these tasks, the government departments at all levels must adopt new thinking, work style, and methods, and do their work boldly in accordance with division of responsibilities. They should issue fewer documents and hold fewer meetings, and do more investigation and study.

During the meeting the participants seriously studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the spirit of instructions of responsible comrades of the Central Committee, discussed Governor Pu Chaozhu's report, and decided on the chief tasks and duties of the provincial government departments and on provisional resolutions for improving the work style, perfecting work systems, and raising work efficiency in the provincial government organs.

CSO: 4005/1115

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN OPENS BROADCASTING WORK CONFERENCE

HK150205 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhao Tingguang stressed at the opening of the seventh provincial conference on broadcasting the television this morning: The party committees at all levels must attach importance to broadcasting and television, strengthen leadership, and bring into full play the role of broadcasting and television in the four modernizations drive, to make it an effective assistant of the party and government and a popular friend of the masses.

He said: The central secretariat pointed out it in its instructions on broadcasting and television work in November 1981: Broadcasting and television is the most powerful modern medium for educating and encouraging the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities in the country and for building socialist material and spiritual civilization. In order to express this fundamental nature and fulfill this fundamental task, it is necessary to make efforts in two respects: 1) to improve service quality; 2) to perfect service methods.

He said: Yunnan is a border province with a variety of nationalities. Its communications are poor and its economy and culture backward. Doing a good job in running broadcasting and television is of important and special significance. The party committees and government at all levels should attach all the more importance to the construction and development of broadcasting and television.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang put forward the tasks and demands for broadcasting and television in the province. He said: At present the broadcasting and television organs must seriously do a good job in studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Focusing on ideological education in patriotism and communism, they must improve the propaganda contents and topics of broadcasting and television. Taking reforms in journalism as the point of breakthrough, they should lead forward reforms in the whole of broadcasting and television. We must uphold the principle of operation of broadcasting and television at four levels and mixed coverage at four levels.

At the meeting this morning, (Lin Jianzhong), director of the provincial broadcasting and television department, delivered a work report entitled: "Base efforts on Yunnan reality, be determined to carry our reform, and work to create a new situation in broadcasting and television."

CSO: 4005/1115

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES--The sixth Sichuan Provincial Congress of Women concluded in Chengdu yesterday. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the Chengdu PLA Units, the provincial people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC, and military district including Lu Dadong, Nie Ronggui, (Wang Jinquan), Hu Yongchang, An Faxiao, and Huang Qichao. During the congress the delegates seriously studied the instructions of the central secretariat on work concerning women, the message of greeting delivered by Comrade Nie Ronggui on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the economic situation report delivered by Comrade Jiang Minkuan, and the provincial women's federation work report. They pledged to implement the spirit of the congress in practical work. The congress elected the 130-strong 6th executive committee of the provincial federation of women. [Summary] [HK150216 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Aug 83]

GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS--The Fourth Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held its ninth plenary session in Guiyang from 14 to 18 August. The session decided to convene the Fifth Guizhou Provincial Party Congress in Guiyang on 22 August. The session seriously examined and approved the provincial CPC committee's report to be delivered at this congress. The session was attended by 61 members and 22 alternate members of the provincial CPC committee. There were 31 observers. Comrade Chi Biqing spoke at the conclusion of the session. [Text] [HK180212 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Aug 83]

CSO: 4005/1115

NORTH REGION

HEBEI: CPC COMMITTEE NOTICE ON STUDYING DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK050341 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Notice Issued by Hebei Provincial CPC Committee on 16 July on Implementing 'Circular Issued by the CPC Central Committee on the Whole Party's Study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Recently, the CPC Central Committee issued a notice on the whole party's study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pointing out that the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of great significance in strengthening the whole party's ideological unification, and calling on the whole party to study it conscientiously. In order to implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's directive, we now circulate our views on the province's implementation of the CPC Central Committee's implementation of the CPC Central Committee's "circular" as follows:

1. We must fully realize the great significance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a magnificent work of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, which emerged in the period of a great historical turning point in our country. This magnificent book truly records Comrade Deng Xiaoping's role and outstanding achievements in making policy decisions in the process of guiding the whole party in bringing order out of chaos, achieving a great historical transformation, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It also systematically reflects the correct leadership of the party represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Satisfactorily studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of extremely great significance in raising our province's party members' level of understanding, and in opening up new prospects for the socialist study as a major issue in our ideological and organizational construction, and organize all the party members and broad ranks of cadres to consciously, conscientiously, and satisfactorily study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

2. We must satisfactorily run Deng Xiaoping's works reading courses for our cadres. In order to guarantee the quality of the study, we must enable every full-time cadre to schedule some of his time for reading and to concentrate a certain period of time for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The organizations directly under the provincial authorities and all the

prefectural and city CPC committees must hold rotational training and reading courses. The forms of these courses are determined by the different conditions in various areas: we may regard an organization or a system of organizations as a unit, or let party schools of different levels be responsible for carrying out rotational training; but we must ensure that each cadre has about 20 days for the study. All the cadres at and above county level in our province must take reading courses by rotation. The propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee will hold a reading course for the directors of the propaganda departments at and above county level in order to train a contingent of instructors for various areas.

3. In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice. All comrades who take part in the study, particularly those at and above county level must conscientiously read the works, deeply understand the contents of the works, and use them to sum up experience and draw on lessons by closely linking the works with the reality in our minds and in our work. We must review what we experienced in the past. In reviewing our experience related to major issues, we must look into the way in which Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounds on them, the way in which we regarded them at that time, the way in which the comrades around us viewed them and the way in which they were afterwards solved. Through the study, we will heighten our consciousness in implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress and in maintaining political conformity with the CPC Central Committee. In our study, we must focus particularly, in the manner of linking with the present situation and our task and linking with the respective conditions in various areas, on solving the cognition problem raised by the CPC Central Committee's "circular" in the following four aspects: The concentration of financial and material resources for key construction projects; the necessity of the reform and its guiding principles and policies (including the structural reform at various levels and economic structural reform); the adherence to simultaneously carrying out the construction of material and spiritual civilizations; and the rectification and construction of the party. Through the study, we will enable our broad ranks of party members and cadres to heighten greatly their ideological and political consciousness and to promote the progress of all kinds of work, and make necessary and satisfactory ideological preparations for the smooth development of the work of the all-round party rectification that will soon begin.

4. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the study. This is the key to doing a good job of the study. The leaders at all levels must regard the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a part of our party's important ideological and theoretical construction, put it in an important position, and conscientiously and satisfactorily grasp it. The party committees at all levels must formulate their plans for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and conscientiously implement the plans. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels must personally give mobilization speeches on the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The leaders at all levels must take the lead in studying the works, integrating theory with practice, and talking

about what they have learned from the study. The party school of the provincial CPC committee and the prefectoral cadre schools at all levels must make arrangements to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the light of their respective training tasks and objects. The propaganda departments at all levels must help the corresponding party committees to strengthen the supervision and inspection of the study. The propaganda department of the party committee of an upper level must focus on checking on the progress of study of the party committees at a lower level, promptly circulate the progress of study and sum up and popularize typical experience. All the prefectoral and city CPC committees must, at an appropriate time, call meetings to report on the progress of the study in order to sum up and exchange experience, and discover and popularize typical examples, thus deepening the study.

At present, our province is carrying out its work of structural reform and it also has various other heavy tasks to fulfill. We must take reform, work and study into account and plan accordingly and thoroughly the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and promote the smooth progress of the reform and various other work. After we have concentrated on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" for a certain period of time, we must continue to study it in combination with the study of the "Selections of the Important Documents Published Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," the "Selections of Chen Yun's Articles," and the documents of the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, and turn this study into a regular study in which we should continue to regard the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as the key.

CSO: 4005/1100

NORTH REGION

GAO YANG ATTENDS PROVINCIAL ARMY DAY FORUM

HK101248 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Provincial Forum To Mark the 56th Anniversary of the Founding of the PLA Points Out That It Is Necessary To Promote the Activity of Building Spiritual Civilization by the Joint Efforts of the Army and the People"]

[Text] On the morning of 30 July, responsible comrades from the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the 51034 PLA Unit stationed in Baoding, the 51002 PLA Unit stationed in Shijiazhuang, and the provincial military district held a forum at the meeting room of the provincial government to commemorate the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. At the forum, they discussed how to carry out more widely and deeply the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people. The forum called on armymen and civilians throughout the province to boost their spirits and go forward hand in hand to promote the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people so that it can further develop in depth and so that socialist construction in this province can be pushed forward.

Responsible comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and provincial people's government Gao Yang, Xing Chongzhi, Gao Zhanxiang, Li Feng, Lu Chuanzan, Bai Shi, Yu Zongtai, Wang Youhui, and Guo Zhi, and responsible comrades from the 51034 PLA Unit stationed in Baoding, the 51002 PLA Unit stationed in Shijiazhuang, and provincial military district Miao Jingfeng, Wang Yi, Li Zongan, Zhang Zhenchuan, Fei Guozhu, Wang Fuyi, and Wu Fuheng attended the forum.

Also present were responsible cadres of the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CPC Committee, the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee, the Baoding prefectural and city CPC committees, and the departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities.

The forum was presided over by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

At the forum, Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, proposed that the question of how to further carry out in depth the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people be taken as the main subject for discussion. He then made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee on this subject. He said that the building of spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people was first created by the 51034 PLA Unit stationed in Baoding and was first popularized by the Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee. Their experiences in this activity were highly valued by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. Now, the activity of building spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the army and the people has been widely carried out throughout the province. In order to further do a good job in this respect, I suggest that the provincial CPC committee, provincial military district, and the CPC committees of the 51034 and 51002 PLA units make joint efforts to strengthen leadership in this activity; that the local CPC committees at all levels pay attention to the building of "two civilization"; that further efforts be made to develop the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts in width and depth; and that new experiences be continuously summed up and popularized so that the activity of building spiritual civilization can be developed and carried on in a down-to-earth manner in both urban and rural areas throughout the province. (The full text of the speech will be published separately).

At the forum, Wang Fuyi, director of the Political Department of the 51034 PLA Unit stationed in Baoding; Zang Zhenguo, secretary of the Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee; Fei Guozhu, political commissar of the provincial military district; Li Feng, provincial vice governor; and Jai Ran, first secretary of the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee, also spoke one after another. (Excerpts of their speeches will be published separately.) They gave an account of the achievement attained in building spiritual civilization, introduced their experiences in building the "civilized villages," "civilized streets," and "civilized towns" with joint efforts of the army and the people, and made suggestions, in light of the existing problems, on improving the work in the future.

Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech at the forum on learning from the PLA and learning from Comrade Zhu Boru. He said that in the great practice of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people, a large number of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged. Among them, the 51034 PLA unit stationed in Baoding is an outstanding representative of the advanced units and Comrade Zhu Boru is an outstanding representative of the advanced individuals. Comrade Zhu Boru is a model in learning from Lei Feng, a practitioner in building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people, a promoter in changing the party's work style and social atmosphere, and an example for the broad masses of people, especially for youths and cadres. He "burns himself to warm the others, just like charcoal." He has not only worked hard to spread communist ideas within the PLA, but has also done a lot of work in society and in work-study schools. With lofty communist ideas, he has helped erring youths correct their erroneous views, clean up the filth in their minds, and educate them to say farewell to the past and to follow a new road.

in their life. The emergence of Zhu Boru, who is a model shining with bright communist ideas, was an honor for the PLA and a pride of the Chinese people. Recently, in their handwritten inscriptions, nine leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee called for learning from Comrade Zhu Boru. We must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and widely publicize the advanced deeds of Comrade Zhu Boru. We must learn from Comrade Zhu Boru his correct thinking, his fine morality and character, and his good work style, and strive to be vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization. We must push forward the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people through learning from Zhu Boru. Armymen and civilians, who are as inseparable as fish and water and like members of the same family, must unite as one and take concerted action in building civilized villages and civilized towns, in the patriotic afforestation drive, in cultivating the flower of civilization, and in building a new Hebei Province.

In his concluding speech, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said that the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people is by no means empty talk. The CPC committees at all levels must have a good understanding of the importance and necessity of this activity. They must, in strict accordance with the line and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the requirement of "boosting our spirits to rejuvenate Hebei" recently put forward by the provincial CPC committee, learn from the advanced experiences of the PLA and widely and profoundly carry out the activity of building spiritual civilization with joint efforts of the army and the people in light of the realities in their local work. They must work in a down-to-earth manner so as to make further achievements and to further develop the excellent situation in Hebei Province.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI: STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK150334 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "The Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee Held a Meeting on Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] On the basis of conscientiously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee held an enlarged study meeting from 26 to 28 July. By relating to the practice of the province and by centering on structural reform and on respecting knowledge and talented personnel, those present at the meeting exchanged what they had learned from the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." They profoundly felt: Studying well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has important bearings on raising our ideological level, on unifying our understanding, and on raising our consciousness to keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically.

When airing their views, members of the standing committee said: Reform is a very important ideological guideline in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Reform is a revolution as well as a movement of bringing order out of chaos. Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the carrying out of reform after summing up historical experience and in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations. Structural reform and the reform of the cadre system can guarantee the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations drive. Without reform, not only can we not realize the four modernizations, but the party and state will also perish. The central target of structural reform is to absorb young cadres into the cadres' contingent and to boldly promote and use young personnel who have both professional knowledge and practical experience. This is a strategic problem which concerns the destiny of the country. With regard to the criteria for selecting cadres, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has given a very clear explanation, that is, they must be able to uphold the four basic principles in politics, they must be young, and most of them must be university graduates of the 1960's. He has made particular mention of those who were often repudiated during the "cultural revolution."

Members of the standing committee exchanged views on what they had learned from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition regarding reform and the selection of middle-aged and young cadres for leadership positions. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: If we do not carry out reform now, our socialist modernization will be ruined. This ideology runs through many points of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has demanded that in carrying out structural reform, we "must form leading groups which are fearless in facing problems." We have learned in practice that this is very important. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the party's typical example of being fearless in facing problems and of being realistic. To be fearless in facing problems is the need of the four modernizations. It is also the need for ushering in a new situation.

Li Feng and Ye Liansong, members of the standing committee, talked about what they had learned from selecting middle-aged and young intellectuals for leadership positions. They said: In structural readjustment, the provincial CPC committee is correct in attaching great importance to the selection of middle-aged and young intellectuals. These comrades have many good points. They have professional knowledge and are in the prime of life. In leadership positions, they are full of vigor and can perform their duties very satisfactorily. This is really heartening.

In the course of absorbing fine intellectuals into leadership positions, some people held that the promotion of young intellectuals was too fast, that they were not promoted step by step, and that they did not have enough experience. Bai Shi and Yang Zejiang, members of the standing committee, aired their views with regard to this muddled idea. They said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must break away from the outmoded concept of step-by-step promotion and create a flight of steps suitable for the new situation and tasks. In this way, we will be able to boldly break a rule to carry out promotion." The above muddled idea is detrimental to promoting into leadership positions middle-aged and young intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity. At present, some cadres still have prejudice against intellectuals. They demand perfection of intellectuals. This shows that the "leftist" influence is still binding some cadres hand and foot and hampering the people's ideology. Therefore, we must continue to wipe out the "leftist" influence, carry out meticulous educational work, and raise the ideological understanding of the majority of cadres. Some comrades said: It is often the case that talented persons emerge from real life. Therefore, in understanding a cadre, we must not merely look for his records in the files of organizational departments; we must also understand him in his practical work. Democratic recommendation plus organizational approval is a good method. The promotion recently given to many fine intellectuals was carried out in this manner.

In combination with the article "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, and Unite To Go Forward," some comrades talked about the province's economic work. They said: The province's economic work is lagging behind and lacks the spirit of creating new things in line with Hebei's specific conditions. We must emancipate the mind, dare to think out methods for economic reform, dare to probe into problems, and dare to proceed from actual conditions. In this way, we will be able to usher in a new situation. As far as economic

results are concerned, we must attach great importance to the use of science and technology and conscientiously do a good job in carrying out technological training and technical innovations in enterprises so as to raise economic results.

Based on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's ideological guideline, Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, aired his views on how the slogan "Exert Ourselves To Revitalize Hebei" had been put forward and on the requirements sets forth by this slogan. Comrade Gao Yang said: Hebei's various conditions are not bad, and we should revitalize the province. Comrade Gao Yang analyzed the favorable conditions for revitalizing Hebei and put forward some ideas on how to accomplish this.

In the study, they unanimously agreed with Comrade Gao Yang's slogan "Exert Ourselves To Revitalize Hebei." They maintained that the slogan reflects the ideological guideline put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress for ushering in a new situation and that it reflects the new development in Hebei's political and economic situation.

CSO: 4005/1100

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA MILITARY ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON IMPROVING MILITARY COLLEGES

HK250946 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 7, 20 Jul 83 pp 12-13

[Article by Liu Huinian [0491 0932 1628] and Zhang Chunting [1728 2504 0080]: "To Run the Army Well, It Is First Necessary To Run the Military Colleges Well--Xiao Ke [5135 0344] on Building of Military Colleges"]

[Text] Before "Army Day" on 1 August this year, we visited Xiao Ke, president of the Military Academy of the PLA. This elderly general, who has fought on various battle fronts over several decades since the early days of the PLA, is now devoting his life and energy to the building of military colleges. The purpose of our visit was to talk about the problems related to this.

During this hot summer season, on the campus of this military academy, the fragrant smell of flowers was everywhere, while the shadows of towering trees offered comfortable resting spots for the visitors. We were warmly welcomed by the president of the academy, Comrade Xiao Ke, in his private office. Although the venerable general was already advanced in age, he looked strong and healthy and was extremely alert in mind and lively in spirit.

Ever Since the Red Army's Birth, It Has Had its own Military Colleges

The first point which the elderly general wanted to make clear to us was: "We may say that ever since the formation of the Red Army, our party has placed great emphasis on the establishment and running of military colleges for the training of cadres of the armed forces. This is one of the glorious traditions of our army."

He explained: Before our party had its armed forces, certain military and political activists in the party had already entertained a high regard for the formation of military academies. The Huangpu Military Academy, known the world over, was, for example, organized with the participation of Zhou Enlai and other party leaders at the time of the first cooperation period between the Kuomintang and the CPC. After the party's establishment of the people's army, even greater attention was paid to the upbuilding of military academies. Early in 1929, the 4th Route Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army set up in Jingkangshan the first military school of the Red Army. Peng Dehuai acted concurrently as its principal. In 1931, following the victory of the counter-encirclement campaign, the Central Military and Political Academy was formally established in Rui Jin. The following year, it was

expanded into the Red Army University. After that, other schools were formed in succession, including the communications academy, public health academy, special units academy [artillery and engineering units], and the infantry academy. Even in the extremely difficult days of the Long March, the Red Army University dispatched a group of cadres to take part in the Long March. During that period, in several other large revolutionary bases, military schools were established in accordance with directions from the party's Central Committee. Not long after the Red Army concluded its Long March in Shaanxi, the Red Army University was revived and resumed its activities. Later, its name was changed into the resist Japan military and political university. During the period of the liberation war, military schools under various names were formed in the different war zones and by different army corps. On the eve of the establishment of the PRC, the Central Committee decided to merge the principal school of the resist Japan military and political university with its branch school in Shanxi, Chahar, and Hebei to form the North China Military and Political University, with Comrade Ye Jianying as the president and Comrade Xiao Ke acting concurrently as the vice president.

When our conversation turned to the period after the founding of the PRC, Xiao Ke continued, with some feeling: Although at that time the war had not exactly come to an end, the Central Committee had already begun to shift the pivotal points of work to modernization and standardization. Premier Zhou and Marshal Zhu De and several other elderly marshals all personally took charge of the preparatory work on formation of schools and academies for the armed units and the education and training of cadres.

The elderly general recalled how, in April, 1950, Premier Zhou and Marshal Zhu De summoned him to Beijing and appointed him minister of the Ministry of Military Training under the Military Commission. He was charged with the duties of planning and organizing the transformation of the branch military schools of the various army units and districts, the schools attached to battalions, and schools for military and political cadres into various forms of regular military colleges. Subsequently, following the decision of the Central Military Commission, the Military Academy of the Chinese PLA, the general high grade infantry academy, the general logistics academy, and the military engineering academy were established in succession. In his inauguration address at these four big military academies, Chairman Mao termed their establishment as a landmark of a great change in the historical development of the Chinese people's armed forces. By the end of the 1950's, the various army units and the various military districts had already established over 100 regular schools and colleges. In this way, a relatively integrated structure of institutions of learning was formed the component parts of which were in liaison from top to bottom with each other, with each forming a separate system of its own and all being in conformity with the war requirements. Universal training was given to cadres in the great proportion of units of the grade of platoons and above in the whole army. At present, most of the high-ranking leadership cadres of the armed forces had gone through training in the higher military colleges of that period.

Lessons of History

While the work of building military colleges was vigorously progressing, in 1958 a movement of anti-doctrinairism leveled its accusation of doctrinairism on the academic structure and its teaching equipment and teaching methods so laboriously built up by Xiao Ke under the leadership of such distinguished revolutionary military leaders as Marshal Liu, Marshal Ye, and Marshal Nie. This elderly general, who had had a military career of over 30 years, was removed from his army post. During the "Cultural Revolution" he was subjected to even worse humiliations and was sent to the labor camp. It was not until Lin Biao's downfall in 1972 that he was transferred back to Beijing. He was then appointed president of the military and political academy and thus resumed his leadership post in the military colleges.

Continuing, he said that during the 10 years of disturbance and unrest, the military colleges had suffered serious damages. Of the 140 military colleges in the country, only a little over 40 managed to remain intact. This military academy, the highest ranking institution among the colleges, likewise suffered the same fate. Its teaching staff was disbanded. Its teaching materials and files were bundled onto 16 trucks and were reduced to ashes. Books in its library and its teaching equipment were practically all demolished. In a sad voice, the elderly general told us that at the time when he resumed the post of head of the academy the only thing remaining in the campus was an empty flower pot. What a tragedy!

Xiao Ke pointed out that absorption of lessons and experiences must necessarily be by various sides, and that what Marshal Xu had said was right: "Since the establishment of the PRC, the army has formed many schools and colleges, achieving rather big results. Subsequently, there were two serious setbacks. One was from the anti-standardization campaign and the other was from the anti-doctrinairism campaign." This was a historical conclusion derived from the lesson of experiences of the positive and negative sides.

Running the military colleges well and training of military cadres are the common practices in army building among various countries. A study of the history of developed nations in our time and frequent intercourse in recent years with military colleges in foreign countries have gained for us valuable experiences and knowledge. In the course of our conversation, he cited many arguments and reference materials to convince us of the important and strategic significance of strengthening the building of military colleges. He said: "Training of cadres depends principally on schools and colleges. This is a common rule and practice in army building in various countries of the modern era. It was pointed out by Engels as early as in the 1850's in his article "Army," the speedy development in science and technology has brought with it vast changes in war tactics and in the complex nature of organizing and directing warfare. As a result, military colleges have come into being, the purpose being to train a country's own military officers and technical personnel. During World War II, the Soviet Union, even in the midst of desperately fighting in defense of the country, still insisted on training military staff and cadres at military colleges. This played an important role in the Soviets winning the war of national defense. After World War II, the various developed countries of the world, in addition to stepping up research on, and manufacture of, arms and equipment, all regarded running the military

colleges and structure of the colleges and schools must also be governed by legal statutes. Military officers must pass through training in the military colleges. For promotion to higher ranks, military officers must take further studies in relevant schools. Although the PLA has its own special merits and characteristics, in this new era of the speedy development in modern science and technology, we must follow the example of the various developed countries and require the cadres to go through intensive training in the military colleges. We should abide by this common rule.

Unified Understanding

"To Run the army well, it is first necessary to run the military colleges well. It is not easy to get a clear understanding of this dictum," Xiao Ke said. Principally, we must break through the bondages of "leftist" erroneous thought. However, under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, this problem has been initially solved and there is now a unified understanding of this saying.

Counting his fingers, the elderly general enumerated and refuted a number of vague ideas in this connection. One of them was: "In past wars, some of the staff members and cadres had never gone through training in the colleges. Did they not emerge victorious just the same?" The elderly general explained: In reality, this was a wrong notion. First, we must look at the different historical environments and conditions. Even in war time, concurrently with studying political and military affairs, our army never did relax in their study of culture. This introduced culture to many of our comrades who previously had been workers and peasants. Second, the revolutionists of the older generation who led us in revolution and in war were all highly talented people and had a high cultural level and profound knowledge. Our victories in war were all due to their capable leadership and direction. Even people of ancient times all agreed: A general who is ignorant of astronomy, or of geography, or of military affairs, is a general of mediocre calibre. This holds true all the more in the high degree of development of science and technology of today.

A second erroneous thought was: "Cadres who formerly were students cannot handle well the job of leading a regiment of soldiers." To the elderly general this way of thinking was groundless. Cai E [as received], a modern military strategist, had been a student but was perfectly capable of leading troops and was known for his skillful maneuvers on the battlefield. Graduates of Huangpu Military Academy and many other military officers who had formerly been students were all good in the military profession. Comrade Mao Zedong himself had been a student before but he performed the remarkable feat of leading us to defeat Japanese imperialism and reduced to nothing Jiang's army of 8 million men. In particular, under the conditions of modern warfare, a military commander who lacks in scientific knowledge and culture cannot handle well modern science and technology in modern national defense, and therefore can hardly lead troops into battle. Just as Lenin said: "This is because modern warfare, like modern technology, is in need of talents of high calibre."

Still another line of thought was: "Soldiers in our army come from the countryside which has a low cultural level. Hence, the demand of the cultural level of cadres and staff members in the army cannot be too exacting. Moreover, since at present the degree of modernization in our army is not high, there is little use of demanding that army cadres must have training in military colleges." Xiao Ke criticized this line of thinking as being short-sighted. He said that first we must point out: At present in the countryside, the number of youths with a fair degree of cultural attainment is steadily increasing. By inquiring at the State Statistical Bureau and the Ministry of Education he found that, according to statistics, the number of graduates from senior middle schools in the countryside had been increasing every year. It would therefore be very easy to select and accept from among several million graduates of senior middle schools yearly a number of superior elements for admission into the military colleges. From this we can readily see that we are equipped with the necessary conditions to train for our armed forces a group of cadres and staff members who are of a "university cultural level." An old saying is well worth our deep thinking: "A malady that has dragged on for many years requires treatment that is time-consuming; if a start is not made now, it may cause life-long suffering." Hence, we must display the spirit of fighting for the minutes and the hours and start right now to tightly grasp this task and delay no more.

Beautiful Prospects

Comrade Xiao Ke appeared to be especially enthusiastic when we talked about the status in recent years of the upbuilding of our military colleges. He said: In the second year after the smashing of the gang of four, Comrade Deng Xiaoping very timely pointed out that the armed forces must adequately raise education and training to a strategic position and that, fundamentally speaking, the former colleges must all be restored, and that, if this is not sufficient, more colleges should be added, although some of them may be merged. Based on this direction, military colleges of the entire armed forces have basically recovered the level prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Since December 1977, when Comrade Xiao Ke assumed the post of president of the military academy, he has persistently propagated the importance of running the military colleges well, based on his own personal experiences. In 1981, he made two reports to the Central Military Commission recommending that construction of the military colleges be stepped up and that the knowledge structure of the military colleges be stepped up and that the knowledge structure of the cadres and staff members be transformed. In response, the Military Commission has ruled that from now on cadres should not be directly selected or promoted from among members of the armed forces who had not gone through training in military colleges and that, effective immediately, there should be no more promotions to leadership ranks of a higher grade of those who had not gone through training in a military college. In order to rapidly transform the knowledge structure of the cadres and staff members of the army units, commencing this year certain new measures will be adopted. For example,

this year, in some 20 commander schools at the grassroots level, 4-year courses of university standing will be instituted and students will be enrolled from among the army units and graduates of senior middle schools in the localities. From now on, the proportion of courses of university grade will also be gradually increased. Moreover, commencing this year, a portion of the current-year college graduates will be enrolled from the institutes of higher learning in the localities to go through a short period of training to prepare them to take up posts of military and political commander-cadres. Also, cadres below the age of 40 will be giving training in the military colleges or in the armed forces, so that they can gradually acquire the cultural level of senior middle schools or colleges or specialized schools. Xiao Ke further told the reporters that at the present moment the military colleges and schools of various kinds and at various levels in the whole armed forces have all recovered the standard and scale of operation they had before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and their teaching strength has been considerably enhanced. The teaching staff is composed of a number of professors and specialists while some of the schools are habitually inviting superior teachers in learning institutions in the localities to give lectures. Addition and improvements have been made in the books and reference materials in college libraries and also in their teaching equipment. At this point, the venerable general told us that not long ago he had visited certain of these colleges and found all of them in a thriving condition.

The elderly general was full of confidence concerning the future prospects of the military colleges. He revealed to the reporters that only recently the Military Commission had made a decision to further step up the building of the military colleges and made clear its intention to truly raise education and training in military colleges to a strategic level and to train a large number of qualified personnel who are talented and have expert knowledge of military and political affairs, so as to meet the needs of the formation of a modernized and standardized revolutionary army. He added that according to the decision of the Military Commission by or before the year 1985, over 70 percent of officers of the platoon rank and above in the entire armed forces must have gone through training in military schools and colleges, and the majority should be of the level of middle schools or specialized schools and a small portion should be of college level. Commanders of battle vessels of the navy and pilots of the air force should all have gone through training in military colleges and reached the cultural level of colleges or middle schools and specialized schools.

The venerable general finally declared that in so doing we should definitely be able to train the cadres of our armed forces into Red and expert personages able to run the army and the country as well. In other words, we would truly be training personages of "dual capacity," available for use by both the armed forces and the localities. This would also basically solve the various longstanding contradictions among the cadres of the armed forces and enable us to raise the revolutionary character and modernization of our armed forces to an even higher plane.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DAILY ON 'POPULAR WILL' IN HONG KONG

HK291202 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Aug 83 p 1

[*"New Talk" column: "A Desperate Rush for a Remedy After Flouting the Popular Will for so Long"*]

[Text] The day before yesterday, the Hong Kong Government announced the newly formed namelist of councillors to the Executive and Legislative councils. On the question of councillor appointment, the government adopted some rule-breaking practices. For example, Li Kuo-wei (Q. W. Lee), who stepped down from both councils because of ill health, was again invited to Exco [Executive Council] and Tan Hui-chu (Maria Tam), who ranks 33d in the Legislative Council [Legco], was elected to Exco ahead of schedule, a practice which reversed the habitual order of the past. Another practice which was unheard before was the election of urban councillors to the Legislative Council. All this has made the faces of the Executive and Legislative councils more mixed than ever before.

Another change made in the Executive Council was that the secretary for home affairs will cease to be an ex-officio member and that Mr Dennis Bray is to continue to serve on the council in his personal capacity. This seems to be preparations for future alterations in the position and work of "home affairs."

The Hong Kong Government immediately started its publicity operation, saying that these appointments are evidence of the government attaching importance to the popular will on the one hand, and being a government open to the people on the other hand. However, seen from the announcement of the namelist of new members to the two councils, one has already noticed to what extent the government has attached importance to the popular will and has become open to the people. The government bulletin made clear from the very beginning that the namelist was drawn up upon suggestions made by Sir Edward Youde, British governor of Hong Kong, to the secretary for British foreign and commonwealth affairs. The Executive and Legislative councils must handle their own affairs in accordance with imperial mandate issued by the queen and instructions of the Imperial House through the governor, who holds veto power. In reality, Britain is maintaining its colonial arbitrariness.

First, the right to make appointments of officials is all in the hands of the British Government, and the people of Hong Kong have, no right, in the slightest degree, to participate in decisionmaking. Therefore, Wu Zhou Meilian (Mrs Pauline Ng Chow May-lin), who became an urban councillor last year without needing any votes due to the absence of opponents in the election held then, was appointed to Legco and Feng Jianji, general secretary of the Public Housing Appraisal Committee, who was elected an urban councillor by votes, has up to now continued to go around struggling, outside the Legislative Council, for the right of the people to participate in making decisions on the people's livelihood. It was the principal of Mingxian (Ming Yin) College and not Situ Hua (Szeto Wah), chairman of the Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Association, --also a principal--who was elected to Legco. Our intention in citing these instances is to show that, instead of making a comparison among persons appointed, the practice of appointment is practically a government-made choice and "openness" is limited by the intentions of the government.

Second, the governor of Hong Kong does not necessarily want to heed the opinions of the newly appointed councillors. Judged from the longstanding situation, the opportunity for councillors to really serve as a link and turn the popular will into the real actions of the Hong Kong Government is extremely vague. If this were not the case, there would not be such a violent voice against the government for not heeding public opinion, a voice raised in the seminar on Hong Kong's political system, which was organized by the Hong Kong Federation of Students, over the last 2 days. Urban Councillor Ye Xien (Elsie Elliot) pointed out: The governor of Hong Kong constitutionally represents the queen, and the manifestation of Britain respecting the advice of the Executive and Legislative councillors was to downgrade their passports.

In the past 2 days, many commentators have clearly pointed out that the new appointment of councillors to Exco and Legco is not unconnected with the British endeavors to pretend to represent the "popular will" on the question of Hong Kong's future. British administration in Hong Kong has long contradicted the wishes of Hong Kong residents. Now confronted with problems, Britain has to make a desperate rush for a remedy by taking some rule-breaking actions. However, anyone with a clear head can see that there is still a long, long way for us to go in realizing the democratization of Hong Kong both within and outside the two councillors.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRITISH MP'S WANT 'MORE DEMOCRACY' FOR HONG KONG

HK270202 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] Two British members of Parliament yesterday called on the Hong Kong Government to send its own people's representative to the 1997 talks. As Mr Jack Dormand and Mr Jim Callaghan, both Labour, prepared to leave the territory they appealed for "more democracy."

Mr Dormand, influential chairman of the parliamentary Labour Party, told reporters: "The will of the Hong Kong people is very important indeed. Our party places the greatest possible store on the will of the people and there must be an opportunity to hear their wishes."

Mr Callaghan said he would back a referendum if it was the only way to get increased democracy. But Mr Dormand was more wary, saying he would have to understand Hong Kong better before he pronounced on "such a fundamental constitutional issue."

The MPs said they would be taking their appeal back to Westminster and would be seeking an early meeting with the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. They welcomed the visit of the junior minister, Mr Richard Luce, to the territory next month and said they hoped he would also visit Beijing. Both MPs said talks should continue at the highest possible level and the British negotiating team should be strengthened whenever and wherever possible.

They criticized a Tory MP, Mr Robert Adley, for his recent spoken views recorded in the British press on the future of the territory. Mr Adley, chairman of the All-Party Anglo-Hong Kong Group of MPs, had said Hong Kong should keep out of the negotiations and leave it up to London and the Foreign Office. But yesterday Mr Dormand, a senior member of the group, said: "I don't agree with what Mr Adley said, but then I don't agree with anything he says."

And Mr Callaghan accused Mr Adley of being a lightweight back-bencher whose views would carry little clout in Hong Kong or anywhere else. "Mr Adley is just a backbench MP. If he was the foreign secretary or held some senior position perhaps we would take note of what he says."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GOVERNOR OF GUANGDONG PROVINCE VISITS MACAO

Arrives 22 August

HK230153 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Aug 83 p 14

[Report by Ophelia Suen]

[Text] The future of Hong Kong will not be discussed during the three-day official visit to Macao by the governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Liang Lingguang, according to the governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa.

The trip is aimed solely at "promoting cooperation" and "reinforcing friendship," Admiral e Costa said, stressing that the 1997 issue did not affect him "directly or indirectly."

He told reporters the news shortly after Mr Liang left the Palacio do Governo yesterday afternoon after a 30-minute courtesy call.

Mr Liang (66) arrived in Macao yesterday morning for the second time in 20 months.

He toured the Portuguese province when he was mayor of Canton in December 1981.

Between 1978 and 1980 he was the light industry minister and was only elected to his present post in April.

He was invited to Macao by Admiral e Costa about two months ago.

A welcoming party, headed by the governor, awaited Mr Liang and his five-man delegation at the Border Gate at 10 a.m.

Macao officials included the Chinese affairs director, Mr Pedro da Silva, and the chief of cabinet, Captain Seixas Serra.

About 30 local leftwing businessmen headed by the general manager of Nam Kwong Co, Mr O Ching-ping, were also on hand.

Mr Liang's visit to Macao directly follows that of the director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency, Mr Xu Jiatushun, and had stirred speculation that some light might be shed on the 1997 issue.

Mr Xu's two-day visit was also his second.

Admiral e Costa denied any "special reason" for the timing of the two visits, stressing it was just a coincidence the two men had arrived within a week of each other.

"I have no comments about...the future of Hong Kong or the British and Chinese discussions," he said.

"It is a matter that doesn't concern me directly or indirectly."

Five deputy secretaries and a senior security official will join him in today's briefing with the Chinese team. It will involve talks on the development of Macao.

"There will be no major issues discussed--just talks between friends about daily matters," the governor said.

The members of the Chinese delegation are the director of Guangdong's External Affairs Department, Mr Zhang Qinping, vice president of the Economic Commission, Mr Li Haidong, the vice president of Zhuhai Municipality, Mr Ou Pie, another External Affairs Department official, Mr Jin Zhongli, and the governor's personal secretary, Mr Shueng Tiezhong.

Meanwhile, both Mr Liang and Admiral e Costa yesterday expressed confidence in the future prosperity of both Guangdong and Macao.

"To speed up Guangdong's development is beneficial to Macao," Mr Liang said at a dinner held in his honour last night.

"At the same time, a prosperous and stable Macao is beneficial to Guangdong."

The same view was expressed earlier by Admiral e Costa.

"We will have opportunities to see how we can improve this future--meaning the prosperity of Macao meaning the cooperation and the help we need to go ahead with some of the bright projects we have in Macao."

Meets Macao Governor

HK230136 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by Leonel Borralho]

[Text] Macao--The governor of Guangdong, Mr Liang Lingguang, yesterday visited Macao to seek ways to improve relations between the two sides.

He was met on arrival at Port do Cerco frontier in the morning by local business-men and community leaders.

"Mr Liang's visit reflects the growing friendly ties between the two authorities over the years. During his stay here, he will discuss with the governor ways to boost this cooperation in future," a government spokesman said.

After they checked into a hotel, Mr Liang and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Admiral Vasco de Alemida e Costa at Government House in Praia Grande Bay and held brief talks. But the contents of the talks were not disclosed. It is learned, however, the Admiral Vasco de Alemida e Costa briefed the visitors on the economic situation in Macao and major on-going industrial projects.

Dinner Party

In the evening, the governor hosted a dinner party for his Guangdong counter-part and his party at Santa Sancha, the governor's palace. The Macao Chamber of Commerce will host another reception this evening for the visitors at a top local hotel. Included in the official programme today for the Guangdong delegation will be a working lunch with Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa. Mr Liang, who last visited Macao two years ago, leaves on Friday.

Macao Governor To Visit Canton

HK240142 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 9

[Report by Donald Cheung]

[Text] Macao, 23 Aug--The governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, and his cabinet aides will visit Canton later this year to forge closer "political and technical" links with provincial authorities across the border.

The invitation, the SCM POST learned today, was extended by the visiting governor of Guangdong, Mr Liang Lingguang, to his Macao counterparts during a 3-1/2 hour meeting this morning attended by top officials from both sides.

Official sources in Macao said the six-member Chinese delegation, led by Mr Liang, was here to get a better understanding of the territory's development plans and to see what help they could offer.

And the area of possible cooperation being looked at includes the massive reclamation of land in several parts of Macao, the supply of electricity and water as well as the import of daily necessities, mainly foodstuffs from China.

Describing today's top-level meeting as a "general briefing session," one source said the current visit was to "consolidate" contacts which the two governments had previously established.

"One important item of what we have discussed was that both China and the Portuguese administration in Macao are set to develop Macao," the source said.

Several visits between officials at a more junior level have taken place in the past year or so to find out China's possible participation in Macao's ambitious development projects.

Dismissing suggestions that official joint working parties similar to those Hong Kong has with the Shumchun authorities would be set up, sources said both governments would focus on cooperation in the area of commercial interest.

Addressing a welcome dinner party hosted by Adm Almeida e Costa at the Palace of Praia Grande tonight, Mr Liang said it was necessary for China to continue to apply an open door policy with the outside world for the fast economic development of Guangdong.

"The economic development of Guangdong will be of benefit to Macao, at the same time a prosperous and stable Macao is also of great advantage for Guangdong," Mr Liang said.

He pointed out that the external economic activities between Guangdong Province and outside had been very active with external commerce having increased by 100 percent over the past three years.

It is understood, however that the proposed international airport was not discussed at this morning's meeting. One source said categorically that the proposed airport in Macao was not discussed in yesterday's discussions.

"The Governor of Macao is studying the possibility to build the airport but a decision has yet to be made because the consultancy study will not finish until September," the source said.

Although work has yet to start on the reclamation, the government has chosen three sites including:

Pacon On in Taipa near the East Asia University where Macao's new prison will be built.

Macao's outer harbour near the present jetfoil terminal to pave the way for an immense urbanization project.

The Black Sand industrial area near the land border with China.

"It is important to increase land space in order to cope with our commercial and industrial developments," one source explained when asked why such a vast tract of land would be required.

The government, it is understood, feels that it is better to create new land than to redevelop the existing "old town."

And China is regarded as a potential source for the supply of land fill because it has many quarries.

The reclamation project in Taipa will be developed by a Chinese company in Zhuhai, the source said.

"We need to wait for about two years for the soil to stabilize before we can build the prison in phases."

While little is known about the project in the Black Sand area, the one in the outer harbour will also include the resumption of land along the waterfront plus the building of basic infrastructures including a new road network, a telecommunication system as well as electricity and water supply.

One source noted that some Chinese companies might even send technical personnel in future to work on Macao's various development projects, stressing however that this would be the second phase of closer cooperation between the two places.

He said this morning's talks were basically an exchange of opinion with a view to making the already good relationship better.

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